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ZA RUBEZHOM RAPS U.S., NATO ENEMIES OF DETENTE

LD211035 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 20 Signed to Press 14 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Confidence, Optimism, Vigilance"]

[Text] The USSR is prepared to hold talks on limiting any types of arms. This capacious, exhaustive formula advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress expresses the essence of our country's constructive approach to a very important problem of the present day. The curbing of the arms race and the lessening and elimination of the danger of war are the only possible sensible alternative in international development at mankind's disposal. And the key question consists in reducing the heat of tension, preserving detente and ensuring its further development.

This is the position of the land of the soviets, which was reaffirmed in the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the ceremonial opening at the memorial complex in the Hero-City of Kiev on Victory Day. That speech represents a realistic analysis of the present complex international situation. It is full of faith in the possibility of achieving the main aim confronting the peoples--that of preventing war and consolidating and augmenting the most valuable achievement of the seventies--the development of relations among states with different social systems under the sign of detente. And at the same time that speech is a warning. It shows the catastrophic consequences of using means of mass destruction and means of warfare whose development has attained an unprecedented scope. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech, made on the anniversary of the great victory in the most terrible war in human history, warns imperialist circles against pursuing a policy which threatens the existence of all modern civilization.

Link of the Times

That speech expresses the indissoluble link of the times in the policy of the Soviet state. The people who gave 20 million lives in the name of victory over Fascism still regard the interests of peace and peaceful cooperation as of paramount significance in their foreign policy activity. "The recent CPSU congress," L.I. Brezhnev said, "confirmed that peace is the highest aim of the Soviet Union's international policy." The considered, well-thought-out, noble peace initiatives of the Soviet communists' forum--the peace program for the eighties--are subordinated to achieving that aim. It's an appeal for a comprehensive international dialogue primarily on problems of curbing the arms race and ensuring a rebuff to the policy of lovers of military adventures.

More topical than ever is the appeal for vigilance, for the peoples to pool their efforts in the struggle against political and military adventurism--in the struggle against those who have not benefited from the lessons of history, the lessons of World War II and the 3.5 decades since then. The Soviet leader's speech clearly defines the sources of the threat to the peoples' security. They are those representatives of the bourgeois world who are to blame for the serious exacerbation of the international situation. They want to undermine detente, increase confrontation, sharply escalate military spending and impose an unrestrained arms race on mankind. These designs are clearly visible in the foreign policy course of the American administration and some of its NATO partners. They found expression in the dangerous decisions of the recent council session of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc--decisions actually drawn up by Washington and submitted to the United States' West European allies for approval and execution.

The essence of those decisions, which created great alarm in the international and, above all, the European public, consists in an attempt to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community. It is not talks and mutually advantageous agreements that are sought by those politickers, who express the interests of the most shameless reaction and the most aggressive circles of the military-industrial complex.

The actions of American statesmen in the international arena leave us in no doubt that the gamble on force and diktat constitutes the substance and methods of their foreign policy. They reject the experience of international intercourse accumulated with such difficulty over the years of detente on the basis of mutual respect and trust. Controlling the peoples' destinies with cynical contempt, they maintain that there are more important things than peace. The practical expression of this inhuman principle is represented, in particular, by the Pentagon's plan to deploy new American nuclear missile weapons on the territory of West European countries. This means upsetting the approximate equilibrium in the military sphere that exists on the continent and that has been acknowledged repeatedly by representatives of essentially all the NATO countries, and turning the peoples of West Europe into hostages of the Pentagon's nuclear strategy.

Gamble on Folly

The champions of this adventurist policy are reluctant to take the realities of social development into account, notably the objective factor that L.I. Brezhnev mentioned in his speech in Kiev--that nowadays it is folly to gamble on force, to gamble on war in relations with the socialist world, and that there is only one sensible path--peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation. All international development in the postwar years unquestionably attests to this. The cold war and threats and blackmail against the USSR and the other socialist countries have not brought success to devotees of the "from a position of strength policy" in the international arena. The hopelessness of this approach is obvious, but nevertheless Washington and some of its partners are once again trying to impose a "trial of strength" on the peoples.

This is evidenced by the decisions of the NATO Council's Rome session. They reject the fundamental basis for any reasonable cooperation taking the interests of each side into account--equality and identical security. It is evidenced by the astronomic sums that Washington and its allies intend to spend on arms in the very near future. The Pentagon is getting more than 4226 billion in the new fiscal year. The FRG's actual expenditure on arms, according to the estimates of the scientific research institute of Marxism in Frankfurt am Main, will total approximately DM80 billion. This, in particular, is a concrete illustration of the conclusion in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech relating to the scale of production of means of mass destruction. This sinister detail is characteristic, too: Washington is accentuating the creation, above all, of first-strike weapons. The new MX mobile-based system, the new Trident submarines, new strategic bombers, new nuclear-powered super aircraft carriers, new programs to use space for military purposes--these are the priorities in the Pentagon's plans.

The international situation today is characterized by the unprecedented debauch of anti-Soviet hysteria. Fear and prejudice, lies and hatred, according to L.I. Brezhnev's definition, are the worst enemies of peace. But they constitute the chief, inalienable propaganda arsenal of opponents of detente, of opponents of peaceful coexistence. They are used to make fools of people and to intimidate them with the "Soviet threat" in order to make the peoples of their own countries pay for the deadly arms race.

Soviet people are familiar with the hysterical, shameless anti-Sovietism being cultivated by enemies of detente on both sides of the Atlantic. Our people have received good training during the more than 60 years that the first socialist state in history has been in existence. The Soviet Union is against the arms race. It is faced with impressive socioeconomic tasks. "But if forced," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in his Kiev speech, "we will find a quick and effective response to any challenge from the militant imperialism. For it is our first and most sacred duty to ensure the security of our country and its allies, to ensure reliable peace for the Soviet people."

GENERAL GRIBKOV VIEWS WARSAW PACT SIGNIFICANCE

LD211519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZEVEZDA in Russian 14 May 81 p 3

[Article by Army Gen A. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states and first deputy commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces: "The Socialist Community's Reliable Shield"]

[Text] It would be hard to name another document of recent times that has had such a diverse influence on all aspects of modern international life as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress. The program of urgent and long-term measures for strengthening peace and the peoples' security set out in it was approved unanimously by the 26th CPSU Congress, the 12th BCP Congress, the 16th CPCZ Congress, the 10th SED Congress and by other communist and workers parties. The decisions and documents of the fraternal countries' supreme party forums inspire our peoples and the friendly armies' servicemen with firm faith in communist ideals. The congress materials convincingly attest that the mightiest and most influential force in the modern revolutionary process is world socialism and, above all, the community of the Warsaw Pact states, which are also the chief peace-loving force of the age. "...The socialist countries' military-political defensive alliance," the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th CPSU Congress points out, "faithfully serves peace. It has at its disposal all it needs to reliably defend the peoples' socialist gains." Being a truly defensive alliance and a shield averting war, for 26 years now the Warsaw Pact has been directing all its activity toward improving the international situation and ensuring favorable external conditions for the successful building of socialism and communism.

Celebrating today the anniversary of the creation of the fraternal countries' defensive alliance, the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces direct their gaze again and again to May 1945. The further time takes us from the spring of victory, the higher is the assessment of the greatness of the immortal feat of the Soviet people and their armed forces, which totally routed fascist Germany, and the more profound is the conviction that the postwar course taken by the United States, Britain and other capitalist powers with regard to the USSR and the other socialist countires, as well as to young independent states, has proved so shortsighted and dangerous.

Blinded by hatred of socialism and by the Soviet Union's growing prestige, the Western powers refused to take the path of concord and cooperation with the USSR after the war. Moreover, pinning their hopes on their temporary nuclear monopoly, they openly proclaimed a "crusade" against the USSR and the other socialist countries. A graphic manifestation of that policy was the activity of Western imperialist circles and militarists in knocking together aggressive military blocs.

The NATO bloc, set up under U.S. leadership on 4 April 1949, was a very serious threat to peace. The transatlantic creators of bloc strategy were pursuing, above all, two chief aims by hastily forming this sinister military-political organization: to have under their command a coalition directed against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in Europe; to keep West Europe in a state of military-political dependence and prevent the creation in this very important part of the world of any other coalitions capable of opposing the United States and pursuing a policy independent of it.

The repeated consistent and constructive proposals of the Soviet Government and the socialist countries' governments to reach agreement with Western states on a wide range of international problems, including the sides' rejection of resourse to war against each other, to conclude a peace pact to that end and to begin gradual disarmament were turned down by the U.S. ruling circles. And that despite the fact that the socialist states' proposals were greeted with approval by the peace-loving public in all Western countries.

With a view to countering imperialism's aggressive aspirations the communist and workers parties and the governments of the European socialist countries were forced to combine their efforts. A multilateral friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty was signed in Warsaw on 14 May 1955. It was the logical continuation and development of all the preceding combat cooperation which came into being during numerous class battles and on battlefields against the common enemy in the struggle for the cause of socialism and communism.

Thus, the historical facts unquestionably attest that it is precisely imperialism that bears the responsibility for the emergence of two opposing military groupings in Europe and, as a whole, for the world's split into military blocs.

Warsaw Pact activity over the past 26 years has shown that it was and is directed toward implementing the socialist countries' concerted foreign policy in the name of preserving peace on earth.

The Committee of Defense Ministers, the national defense ministries, the general staffs and the Staff of the Joint Armed Forces, guided by the communist and workers parties' instructions and by the agreed recommendations of the Political Consultative Committee, have done great work recently to further enhance the Warsaw Pact states' defense might, to develop their armies and navies and to develop and produce combat hardware and weapons.

Planned joint exercises of the type of "Shield,""Brotherhood in Arms," Soyuz" and others are held regularly on the fraternal countries' territories under conditions as close as possible to a real combat situation. During them various methods of collective defense, cooperation and control of allied troops and fleets are rehearsed, studied and honed.

During the "Soyuz-81" joint command-staff exercise of allied armies and fleets, which was held recently in Poland, the GDR, the USSR and the CSSR, for example, cooperation among the higher staffs of the Warsaw Pact states' armies was rehearsed. The exercise showed the high operational training of generals, admirals and officers and their ability to make skilled use of the appropriate forces and means and to control them reliably.

Something else was important, too: The exercise also contributed to the further ideological and political cohesion of the fraternal armies' servicemen and to the strengthening of their combat friendship. In this connection it is necessary to point out that the allied armies' political organs do great work in the Joint Armed Forces. They educate soldiers and officers in the traditions of patriotism and internationalism and in the spirit of loyalty to revolutionary ideas and high political vigilance and they hold a sense of personal responsibility for the defense both of their own motherland of the entire socialist community.

There is constant joint military-scientific work aimed at comprehensively studying the special features of modern armed struggle, finding the most effective methods of using forces and means and shaping in command personnel unified views on the actions of allied troops. Other important tasks determining the most expedient ways and means--with regard to the socialist community countries' interests--of achieving high combat readiness and combat capability are also being resolved successfully.

Under conditions when, in the early eighties, the sphere of imperialist supremacy in the world has narrowed, not only have internal contradictions intensified in the capitalist countries but rivalry has also increased among them--which has in turn exacerbated the struggle over basic foreign policy problems. Having conceived of the mad idea of blocking the progressive changes in the world and regaining their role as "controllers of the destinies" of the peoples, the imperialists, as practice shows, are prepared to undertake any adventure. They are prepared to gamble with mankind's vital interests in the name of their own mercenary motives. "They threaten peace, and threaten it seriously, "Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his speech in Kiev on 9 May this year.

This policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles is embodied in the unprecedentedly growing military appropriations of the United States and other NATO countries.

In 1980 alone NATO spent almost $225 billion on militarist purposes. In the current fiscal year the bloc's overall military spending will total $300 billion, of which the United States alone will spend more than $172 billion.

A huge proportion of the colossal funds is spent on the accelerated creation of new types of strategic weapons (including space weapons) and on the formation of the 200,000-strong Rapid Deployment Force designed to be used as the Pentagon's gendarme strike force.

Imperialism's military strength is being built up and the threat to the cause of peace and the peoples' security is increasing in many respects. The NATO decision to deploy new American medium-range missiles--108 Pershing II launchers and 464 land-based Tomahawk cruise missiles--in West Europe should primarily be included here. On the whole, the desire to upset and change in their favor the military-strategic equilibrium--the basis of stability in the modern world--has recently been observed increasingly clearly in the activities of the ruling circles of the United States and the other NATO countries.

The imperialists are trying to reinforce the policy of escalating arms, increasing military strength, creating new hotbeds of tension and doing overt violence to the peoples struggling for freedom and independence by stepping up ideological sabotage which has nothing to do with the confrontation of ideas. NATO's giant propaganda apparatus and ideological saboteurs in the Western special services are using all means: pressure and blackmail, false propaganda, flattery and demagoguery. Imperialist circles openly support and encourage counterrevolutionary forces and employ an entire system of other means calculated to undermine the socialist world and to "loosen" and "erode" it from within. The implementation of this policy is assisted in large measure by the hegemonist and militarist policy of the Chinese leadership, which has established close ties with the most aggressive forces of the North Atlantic bloc.

Only the military might of the Warsaw Pact states has kept and is continuing to keep aggressive forces from adventurist attempts to change the course of history in their favor by armed means. This is precisely why the fraternal parties' congresses expressed firm determination to continue strengthening the Warsaw Pact states' security in every possible way and to develop and improve the Joint Armed Forces.

The great and complex tasks of further strengthening the socialist community states' defense capability are inseparable from raising the standard of ideological and political education work in every possible way. It was especially pointed out at the fraternal parties' recent congresses that under modern conditions it is very important to impart a militant, offensive nature to all ideological and political education work.

The education of people in the spirit of class vigilance and implacability toward bourgeois ideology continues to remain the chief precept of all ideological and political education work, Comrade G. Husak pointed out at the 16th CPCZ Congress. As though continuing that idea, Comrade E. Honecker emphasized at the 10th SED Congress that the Leninist thesis according to which there can be no third ideology, apart from bourgeois and socialist, still retains its significance in full nowadays.

The measures now being taken must center on the explanation and study with all Joint Armed Forces personnel of the historic 26th CPSU Congress documents and of the materials of the congresses of the other communist and workers parties--the most important program bases in the life of the parties and peoples of the socialist community countries.

The very rich experience accumulated in building the revolutionary armies and navies of the socialist member countries of the defensive community attests that a person armed with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, deeply devoted to socialism and aware of its incontestable advantages and its historic prospects is capable, if necessary, of joining the struggle against any enemy in the name of defending our system, our ideals and our socialist gains.

To be on the alert, never to forget the aggressive nature of imperialism, to remember the lessons of history, to back up steps toward peace by enhancing military training and combat readiness and improving troops control--these Leninist instructions were and still are unshakable for all personnel of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces.

SHAROV ON FIRST DECADE OF CEMA INTEGRATION

LD211005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 81 p 5

[Valentin Sharov "Commentator's Column": "On the Main Salient"]

[Text] The expanding cooperation within the CEMA framework and the intensification of socialist economic integration are aimed at the speediest development of the CEMA countries' production forces and at all-round utilization of the advantages of the international socialist division of labor. This was reaffirmed by the recent CEMA Executive Committee session.

This session took place on the threshold of the forthcoming 35th CEMA session. In this connection the Executive Committee approved a number of reports which are to be submitted for discussion by CEMA's supreme organ. It emerges from the communique that the session will sum up the results of the implementation of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration for the first decade since its adoption and define the tasks of the further intensification and improvement of the fraternal countries' cooperation for the eighties.

The first decade of the comprehensive program's implementation was exceptionally fruitful. The fraternal states' collaboration was acquired qualitatively new features. Five long-term targeted cooperation programs covering the most important economic spheres are being implemented. Production specialization and sharing have been substantially developed. There are now over 120 multilateral and over 1,000 bilateral agreements in operation in this sphere.

The CEMA countries pool their efforts in producing sophisticated computer facilities. In the current 5-year plan alone reciprocal deliveries in this sphere will be in excess of R15 billion. The main effect should be produced by the use of microcomputers in the national economy. The Executive Committee has outlined relevant measures in this direction.

CEMA's entire activity is imbued with a spirit of comradely mutual aid. This is graphically confirmed in the aid its members render to Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia in accelerating the development and enhancing the effectiveness of their economies. Continuing its principled course, the Executive Committee has approved special measures with respect to the SRV. The fraternal states will render it aid in developing agriculture, transportation, energy, geology, and medicine and in training national cadres.

The recent Executive Committee session convincingly showed again that the CEMA members are fully determined to continue to intensify socialist economic integration for the sake of the interests of each country and the entire community as a whole.

ILICHEV SPEAKS ON SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

LD220058 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Paris, 21 May, TASS--Leonid Ilichev, the head of the Soviet delegation, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, delivered a speech at the international conference on sanctions against South Africa today. He said:

The solution of the question on sanctions against South Africa is a long-awaited just step. The international community is called upon to finally make it in order to fulfil its duty before the struggling African peoples.

"What kind of Africa would Soviet peopie like to see? The same as the Africans themselves--peaceable, independent and prosperous," Leonid Brezhnev said recently in Moscow. "For Africa is the sphere of vital interests of the Africans themselves and no one else."

Leonid Brezhnev's message to the participants in the conference stresses that two opposing directions in world politics are observed in the question on sanctions. "The non-aligned states, countries of the socialist community and all who adhere to the cause of strengthening peace and detente, protection of peoples' rights and freedoms resolutely favour together with independent African states the adoption of sanctions against the Republic of South Africa. Against sanctions are those who, cooperating with the racists in the economic, political and military spheres, are actually accomplices in their crimes".

Three main charges are levelled by mankind against the South African regime: The disgraceful system of apartheid, colonial occupation of Namibia and the continuing aggression against neighboring independent African countries. Any of them is quite enough for the United Nations to adopt most resolute measures against the criminal regime. Such is the demand of the overwhelming majority of the U.N. member-states.

No wonder that the demand to impose sanction against the Republic of South Africa in accordance with Chapter 7 of the U.N. Charter is advanced now with fresh vigour, non-aligned countries recently made such a demand at the Security Council. It was also supported by the overwhelming majority of states at the session of the U.N. Security Council on Namibia held less than a month ago.

However, that just demand was again blocked at the Security Council by the patrons of the racist regime. Backing racists at the United Nations and cooperating with them in the political, economic, military and other fields, the United States and its allies assume grave responsibility, acting in fact as inspirers of the South African regime's policies.

Plans of the neocolonialist solution of the Namibian problem are being nurtured behind the back of African peoples. Stubborn attempts are being made to take the problem outside the U.N. framework.

The course of the new American administration towards the open support for the republic of South Africa was resolutely denounced by the heads of the "frontline states" and leaders of the national-liberation movements. The leader of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], the organization recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity as the only and genuine representative of the Namibian people, precisely assessed the purpose of the recent African tour by Washington's emissary: to strengthen and support the South African racist regime.

The Soviet Union resolutely denounces the attempts to equate peoples' national-liberation struggle with terrorism. Attempts of this kind are designed to deprive the oppressed peoples of their legitimate right to struggle for freedom and independence, against colonialism and its vestiges, against apartheid and racism.

The aim of the new imperialist offensive is to erect another obstacle in the way of progeasive changes in Africa and throughout the world and recapture the role of the ruler of peoples' destinies.

Leaders of some powers regard Africa as an area where the struggle for spheres of influence is being waged. Any resistance by peoples to imperialist expansion they are trying to ascribe to the notorious "hand of Moscow." However, the peoples and newly-free states well know from their own experience the value of such demagogy.

The Soviet delegation is authorised to state with all firmness once again that the Soviet Union supports the demands by African countries for effective sanctions against the Republic of South Africa envisaged by Chapter 7 of the U.S. Charter. The Soviet Union favours the strict observance by all states of the Security Council's embargo on arms deliveries to South Africa and the U.N. decisions on discontinuing all forms of cooperation with South Africa in the nuclear field. Moreover, it is prepared to support the proposal for taking a decision by the Security Council setting comprehensive sanctions against the Republic of South Africa, including diplomatic measures, oil embargo, banning of loans and investments, discontinuation of air and sea links and trade embargo.

The Soviet Union strictly observes all the U.N. decisions against the racist South African regime and has no ties with that regime.

The USSR's Leninist policy, directed towards the struggle for peace and international cooperation, freedom and independence of peoples, is consistent and invariable, Leonid Ilichev said. All champions of peace and progress and fighters for the just cause may firmly count on that.

CANCELLATION OF HAIG'S VISIT TO JAPAN REPORTED

LD211832 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 May, TASS--TASS news analyst Geliy Skobelev writes: The U.S. Department of State has officially announced that the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig cancelled his trip to Japan which he intended to visit during his upcoming Asian tour. Official Washington is trying to picture things in such a way that the decision on the cancellation of the visit is a purely technical matter, the result of lack of coincidence of the schedule of Haig's tour with the stay of Japanese Government leaders in Tokyo.

This is nothing else than a diplomatic trick designed to camouflage the political essence of the problem. A CBS diplomatic correspondent noted with irony that in translation from the language of diplomacy the Japanese had made it clear to Alexander Haig that whenever he came they would be absent from home.

What is the reason for such disrespectful attitude to the chief American diplomat?--it would be appropriate to ask. This is explained by an unprecedented growth of anti-military and anti-American sentiments in Japan, which became especially strong after the former U.S. ambassador to Japan, Reischauer, had admitted that there existed a secret accord between Washington and Tokyo allowing U.S. naval ships carrying nuclear weapons to enter into Japanese waters. This fact and the recent incident with the Japanese freighter rammed by a U.S. nuclear-powered submarine caused a tidal wave of protests and indignation in Japan, putting the Suzuki government in a very difficult situation. Quite recently after the visit to the United States the minister of foreign affairs of Japan had to resign. And now, if a report by a CBS correspondent is any indication, the possibility of resignation of the Japanese premier himself cannot be ruled out.

In this connection some observers speak about Japan's growing crisis of confidence in the United States. Naturally, what we are talking about is not the confidence on the part of the Japanese Government which is obediently following in the wake of U.S. adventurist policy. The case in point are the intensifying anti-American sentiments among the broad sections of the Japanese public who are coming to realize with every passing day the extent of danger to their country and its security as a result of the expansion and deepening of military-political relations with the United States based on the U.S.-Japanese security pact.

But then can one speak of confidence on the part of the Japanese in those, who in the past decades were the culprits of untold suffering of the Japanese people? Suffice it to recall horrors of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the lethal trail of radiation sickness which till this very day reminds about the nuclear tragedy, and the deadly fallout of Bikini. True, times are changing. And those who once dropped atomic bombs on Japanese cities are now trying under the pretext of "ensuring Japan's security" to stuff its ports, waters and U.S. military bases on Japanese soil with nuclear warheads. Their only objective is to make Japan a hostage of their nuclear strategy, to divert to it possible retaliatory blows in case of a nuclear conflict. One must suppose that people in Japan are increasingly coming to realize all this.

PLANS FOR MIDEAST 'MULTINATIONAL FORCE' VIEWED

LD211652 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 21 May 81

[By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 21 May, TASS--Egypt's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs Ali told newsmen in Cairo yesterday that agreement was reached during talks between the United States, Israel and Egypt on establishing the so-called "multinational force" for the Sinai Peninsula to "monitor" the implementation of the Camp David accords.

The establishment of this force is one of the provisions of the separate Camp David deal directed against the unity of Arab countries and used as a smokescreen for direct American military penetration in the Middle East. American troops will be the main component of the "multinational force" for the Sinai. In order to impart a semblance of "multinational" nature to the force, units from two-three countries from among American allies will be, probably, added to it, should there be volunteers. According to American press reports, Washington is seeking the participation in that force of Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

A U.S. State Department spokesman indicated early this month that even if no country expresses the desire to take part in the planned force, the United States may expand its own participation and become the only country which will send its troops to the Sinai Peninsula. In this case the 'multinational force' will comprise only Americans.

The American-Israeli-Egyptian deal on the establishment of the 'multinational force' creates a new seat of tension: the United States will have for the first time a permanent contingent of its land troops in the Middle East, thus posing a direct military threat to Arab countries.

The United States is continuing the expansion of its positions in the region by deploying bases in Egypt, Somalia and Oman. It has already moved close to such strategic points in the Arab world as the Suez Canal, Red Sea, and Bab El Mandeb.

The escalation of the U.S. military presence in the Middle East is of dual danger; the American force can be used at any moment directly against Arab countries. On the other hand, it can serve as support for the expansion of Israel's aggression.

Moreover, according to Egyptian press reports, Washington is now making efforts to force out the inter-Arab peacekeeping units in Lebanon and replace them by the 'multinational force', that is, American troops. This means that the threat of American-Israeli occupation is hanging over Lebanon and the Palestinian refugee camps in its territory.

Seeking the attainment of their aims, the U.S. leaders intimidate Arab countries with the mythical 'Soviet threat'. The reality is such, however, that it is not the Soviet Union but the United States and the U.S.-backed Israeli aggressors which pose a real threat to the independence and sovereignty of the Middle East countries. The Soviet Union put forward concrete proposals providing for a collective search for a comprehensive Middle East settlement on a just and realistic basis.

U.S. INTELLIGENCE OPERATION IN LAOS REPORTED

LD211734 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Washington, 21 May, TASS--The United States financed, trained and covertly sent into Laos a group of mercenaries with the task of staging a provocative subversive action against that country.

Reporting the details of this brazen operation, Washington POST writes that a group of 20-30 mercenaries, chiefly of Asian descent, took part in it. The group went into Laos earlier this month and returned only a few days ago. Rear Admiral Jerry Tuttle, deputy director for intelligence at the Pentagon's Defence Intelligence Agency, was in charge of the operation in Washington.

Washington POST writes that it remains unknown how the group was recruited and how much the operation cost. However, some sources indicated that the fee was handsome and the training extensive. The group had photographic equipment for collecting data of interest to the U.S. intelligence bodies. The newspaper stresses that they have lately displayed increased interest in Laos, flying spy planes over it and making photographs from satellites.

Actions of such kind are aimed at destabilising the situation in Southeast Asia. In doing so Washington receives active assistance from Beijing which stages military and other provocations against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The fact that the operation to send mercenaries into Laos was organised and financed by the U.S. Government shows that such methods have been raised to the level of official policy.

The Pentagon is not going to give up such operations in future. In reply to a question of Washington POST the Pentagon issued a statement approved personally by Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger saying that the United States Government reserved the right to take what it called "appropriate action" with regard to Laos in future.

SENATE APPROVAL OF FUNDS FOR PENTAGON PROJECTS HIT

LD221353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 81 p 5

[Sergey Filatov "Commentator's Column": "Pentagon's Appetites"]

[Text] The U.S. Senate has approved a bill earmarking $136.5 billion in fiscal 1982 to finance major Pentagon projects. The money is to be spent on military purchases, research and development in the military sphere, and a number of other programs. This sum is just part of next year's military budget--the biggest in all U.S. history--which will total $226.3 billion.

The appropriated funds will be spent on modernizing U.S. Armed Forces and arms. The Pentagon is planning to spend the $73.2 billion earmarked under the budget for military purchases on acquiring new navy ships, including cruisers, battleships, submarines and an aircraft carrier, and also new missiles, aircraft and tanks. A considerable part of the funds will be spent on creating the MX mobile-based ballistic missile system and a new strategic bomber.

The appropriation of billions upon billions of dollars for the arms race is a direct expression of the aggressive U.S. foreign policy. Using the "Soviet threat" myth as cover, Washington is building up the U.S. military--and primarily nuclear--potential. Within the budget framework it is planned to spend considerable sums on creating new types of weapons. Thus $50 million have been earmarked for laser weapons and $31.2 million for a long-range optical observation system that the United States plans to deploy in space.

The U.S. military spending is being swollen through the reduction of funds for social programs. Only the military-industrial monopolies, which make huge profits, gain as a result. The U.S. poor become still poorer. The complication of the U.S. economic situation, the growth of unemployment and inflation, the lowering of the population's living standards--those are the consequences of the arms race and of Washington's gamble on securing "military superiority."

The United States would like to push its NATO partners down the same road--not for nothing in Brussels recently did it "strongarm" the allies to make them agree to increase military spending.

World public opinion is profoundly alarmed by the new stage in the arms race which bellicose U.S. circles are foisting on the world. In many countries the protest movement against the American military's dangerous schemes is mounting and support is broadening for the Soviet proposals aimed at preventing conflicts and consolidating peace.

CLARK AMENDMENT BANNING WEAPONS TO ANGOLA DEFEATED

LD201217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Kowtowing to the Administration"]

[Text] Washington, 14 May--The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has kowtowed to the Reagan administration and approved the proposal on lifting the ban on U.S. intelligence organs' subversive operations in Angola.

The ban, known as the "Clark Amendment," was imposed by Congress after the ignominious failure of U.S. special services' intervention in Angola in 1976.

The Senate committee's decision creates wide possibilities for Washington to legalize supplies of U.S. weapons to terrorist gangs in Angola who are supported by Pretoria in their struggle against the country's legal government. Commentators also point out that it is directly linked to the widening of U.S. support for the racist South African regime. It was no accident that the voting in the committee coincided with the arrival in the U.S. capital of South African Foreign Minister P. Botha, who will be having talks with prominent representatives of the administration during his visit.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON U.S. 'VIOLENCE,' TERRORISM

LD211355 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian carries on 16 May, page 3 a 1,400-word "International Review" by observer Yuriy Kornilov entitled "Terror--the Instrument of Imperialism." The article, on the theme of the "cult of violence" as the "pivot" of U.S. foreign policy and an "integral part" of the American way of life, enumerates the CIA's alleged secret operations against individuals and governments and mentions "attacks" on progressive and democratic organizations in the United States "on the pretext of 'combating terrorism.'" Kornilov concludes by scoffing at the campaign, "fueled by U.S. imperialist circles," alleging Soviet involvement in international terrorism.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON INDIAN PRESIDENT'S GULF TALKS

LD211331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Ter-Grigoryan dispatch under the rubric: "On International Themes": "In the Interests of Detente and Security"]

[Text] Delhi--The capital of India has warmly greeted Indira Gandhi who has returned home after a 9-day visit to Switzerland, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates [UAE]. The Indians have followed the course of their prime minister's visit to the Persian Gulf countries with particular attention. Their interests is natural since these countries are situated in a region where the United States is carrying out an unprecedented buildup of its military might and is striving to create a network of bridgeheads for the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force, thereby endangering the security and sovereignty of many countries of the Indian Ocean and particularly of its northwest corner.

Under these conditions, as has been noted more than once in documents of the Nonaligned Movement, of which Kuwait and the UAE are members, the collective opinion and joint actions of the nonlaigned countries are assuming even more topicality. As the Indian press has noted, I. Gandhi's talks in Kuwait and the UAE were to a considerable extent devoted to problems of international politics. Questions of the buildup of the West's military might in the Persian Gulf region in particular, and also the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, the plans for accelerating the rearmament of Pakistan, the strengthening of the American military base on Diego Garcia and other questions were discussed. The Indian public has noted with satisfaction that the talks manifested mutual understanding on the majority of questions and a common aspiration for the speediest possible elimination of international conflicts, and for provison to be made for the security of the countries of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Even before the visit Indira Gandhi, in an interview published in the Dubai newspaper KHALEEJ TIMES, welcomed Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's proposals for ensuring security in the Persian Gulf region, which he advanced last December in Delhi. The prime minister stated that these proposals deserve the closest attention and expressed the intention of discussing them in the course of her visit to Kuwait and the UAE.

As the talks and the joint documents signed after their conclusion have shown, India, Kuwait and the UAE have adopted identical or close positions on such cardinal questions as the interdependence of the security of southwest Asia and the South Asian subcontinent, the struggle to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, the stance regarding the PLO and the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict and a number of other problems. Serious concern was expressed about the increase of tension in the Near East and the sides reaffirmed their conviction that a durable peace in this region can be established only on condition of a complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the granting of the rights of the Palestinian Arab people. Commonality of views was also displayed on issues concerning Afghanistan. Thus, describing the content of the joint communique signed by I. Gandhi and Shaykh Zayid Bin Sultan an-Nuhayan, president of the UAE, THE TIMES OF INDIA emphasizes that India and the UAE "urged an immediate and all-embracing political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan on the basis of full respect for its independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and status as a nonaligned state."

The results of the talks have shown once again that, irrespective of political orientation, the overwhelming majority of Persian Gulf countries do not wish to allow their territories to be utilized as military bases by Washington and its allies and are adhering to the common course of the Nonaligned Movement, which is basically anti-imperialist in character. The results of the talks have also demonstrated that India enjoys high international prestige thanks to its peace-loving, constructive foreign policy, which in many respects is in keeping with the vital interests of the young liberated states defending their security and national independence.

DRA TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH MUSLIM CLERGY

LD211544 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Prague, 21 May, TASS--"We proceed from the assumption that religious circles, like other public forces, are interested in preserving a united and strong Afghanistan, and that the stance of a considerable part of the clergy is a patriotic one," Babrak Karmal writes. In an article contributed to the magazine WORLD MARXIST REVIEW [PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA] published in Prague, the Afghan leader notes: "The Amin clique regarded clergymen as bitter enemies and encroached on the religious rights of believers. But at the new stage of the revolution much has been done to restore once-clouded relations between the revolutionary power and religious figures."

"The government has demonstrated its respect for Islam. Recognizing its considerable and significant role, just as the role of the patriotically-minded clergymen and religious scholars in the life of society, the leadership of the republic has instituted a Department for the Affairs of Islam which is subordinated to the prime minister. The establishment of the high religious council of scholars and clergymen will help the state to take their interests into consideration better, to solve problems connected with the protection of places of worship, pilgrimage to Mecca, etc." "These efforts," Babrak Karmal writes further, "have brought results. This is evidenced by the conference of ulemas and mullahs held for the first time in the country's history. A resolution adopted by the conference says that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan attaches great attention to the development and prosperity of the country, and the improvement of the living standards of the Afghan people, and that the rights of the believers are strictly honoured in our country."

TASHKENT CLAIMS AFGHAN REBELS POCKET RELIEF MONEY

GF171959 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 16 May carries an unattributed commentary entitled "The Gains of the Undeclared War." The commentary states that a number of Afghan rebels, such as Golboddin Hekmatiar, are supposedly endeavoring in Pakistan to organize Afghan counterrevolutionaries against the DRA, purporting, in the meantime, to be the champions of Islam in order to win the support of Muslim countries. It adds: "While presenting himself as an Islamic fighter, Golboddin Hekmatiar's bank account in Britain contains some of the dollars and pounds sterling that have been donated for the upkeep of the refugees. Golboddin Hekmatiar has sold the [words indistinct] aid to the refugees in the markets of Peshawar and other Pakistani towns."

Noting that the so-called leaders of Afghan rebels in Pakistan are totally irresponsible elements, the commentary adds that because of hunger and destitution thousands of refugee families are being destroyed. Regretting that no mention of the suffering of the Afghan refugees is made in the Pakistani and Western press, the commentary criticizes the United States and NATO countries for upholding the policies of Pakistan against the DRA and arming the Afghan counterrevolutionaries in order to secure the prolongation of the tension in South Asia.

The commentary states: "The officials of the new U.S. administration are currently engaged in talks with their Pakistani counterparts over the supply of modern U.S. arms to Pakistan. Imperialist (?countries) and the ruling circles in Pakistan have neither responded positively to the DRA's initiatives for peace nor have made any move to politically resolve the question of Afghan refugees." The commentary concludes by stating that the aid extended to Afghan refugees in Pakistan by Western countries and Islamic states is being pocketed by rebel Afghan leaders and their Pakistani patrons.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTRY CITED ON THE PRC 'AGGRESSION'

LD211053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 81 p 5

[TASS report: "SRV Foreign Ministry Note"]

[Text] Hanoi, 18 May--The aggressive actions of the Beijing leadership, which is stepping up armed provocations on the border with Vietnam, are sharpening the tension in the relations between the two states and damaging peace and security in Southeast Asia, an SRV Foreign Ministry note sent to the PRC Foreign Ministry says.

The document points out that the Chinese military have recently committed new crimes against the Vietnamese people. Chinese artillery has repeatedly bombarded SRV border regions and groups of armed soldiers have attacked peaceful population centers. As a result people in these regions have been killed and wounded and considerable material damage has been caused.

At the same time, the SRV Foreign Ministry note says Beijing has implemented armed provocations against the Lao People's Democratic Republic, violating the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Chinese authorities are also giving every possible support to the gangs of Khmer nationalists that are trying by force of arms to prevent the Kampuchean people from building a peaceful life.

There can be no doubt that the aggressive actions against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea represent part of Beijing's expansionist schemes aimed at undermining peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

The SRV Foreign Ministry resolutely condemns the Chinese authorities' aggressive policy and demands an immediate end to the armed provocations against Vietnam.

Vietnam's army and people, the note points out, are prepared to deal a fitting rebuff to the Chinese aggressors and to defend the motherland's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Beijing authorities bear the entire responsibility for the consequences of their criminal actions against the SRV.

PRAVDA VIEWS 'TENSE, UNEASY TIMES' IN POLAND

LD211529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 81 p 4

[Special correspondents O. Losoto and Yu. Skl irov report: "Poland, April-May..."]

[Text] Warsaw-Moscow--Many features go to make up the present complexion of Poland. They are not always simple but are sometimes contradictory and bear the imprint of the concerns and tension caused by the situation prevailing in the country. But in general it is not hard to single out the main, essential [nesluchaynyy] features from the mass of events, reports and living impressions. You do not need any special kind of vision for this. The image of modern Poland and what the country has achieved in the 36 years of people's power under the leadership of the communists' party impress all who take an unprejudiced and benevolent look at the country and its people.

These achievements are indisputable. The reunification of ancient Polish lands in the maternal bosom, towns and villages that rose from the ruins, thousands of new industrial enterprises, sectors of the economy created from scratch, and successes in science, education and culture are associated with socialism here. The undeniability of all this is so clear that socialism's enemies often do not dare oppose it openly, but do so surreptitiously, sneakily, stooping to the dirty tricks of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, provocation and slander. Not for nothing do people in Poland today speak of the "creeping counterrevolution" that is exploiting the difficulties that the country is experiencing in an attempt to infiltrate all the social and state structures, undermine them from within and then turn them against socialism and against the people's power.

Under these conditions the processes of the normalization and stabilization of social life which the PZPR and the government are seeking are proceeding in a complex political struggle. A rebuff has to be dealt to the opponents of socialism, who are trying to use incitement and demagogic arguments and appeals to achieve their aims. And these aims, coordinateed in anticommunist and anti-Polish headquarters in the West, are now clearly visible: the removal of the PZPR and the elimination of the socialist gains in Poland.

Our recent trip to the country--and we visited Katowice, Mielec and Rzeszow as well as Warsaw--made it possible to get a pretty full view of its life at a tense and uneasy time. Our meetings with workers and party aktivs at plants and conversations at PZPR city and voivodship committees and at newspaper editorial offices were frank, as a rule. Our interlocutors were mostly people who understood and soberly assessed the prevailing situation. But we also met people, it has to be admitted, who have lost their bearings in the political maelstrom and fallen under the influence of demagoguery and antisocialist propaganda. These were usually young people without sufficient experience of life and not politically hardened. The logic of the development of events and the inevitability of a comparison between genuine and imaginary values will, we think, eventually open their eyes and demonstrate who has historical truth on their side and who is who....

Our meetings with various people provided abundant food for reflection about what is going on in the country. We recall the Warsaw optical plant. It is well known not only in Poland but also in the many other countries that receive the apparatus it produces. The plant will celebrate its 60th anniversary this year, but as a major modern enterprise it essentially was shaped and grew up under the people's power. In 1945, in premises that had miraculously survived the devastation of the war, the plant began to manufacture...glass for spectacles. Now the plant trademark is carried by microscopes, modern equipment for photographic laboratories, metrology and geodesy, medical apparatus and laser devices.

Ordinary spectacles and the extremely complex instruments without which the idea of modern science and production is inconceivable.

But those are merely the two extremes bounding the plant's postwar history. They are the distance the collective has traveled, a distance that is part of the great distance the country has come during the years of socialist building.

When we arrived at the plant a party committee session was underway there. An extraordinary session, it transpired. A man of average height with considerate and somewhat tired eyes came resolutely striding out of a room full of cigarette smoke, people and voices, shook hands firmly with us and said:

"Allow me to introduce myself. I'm Zenon Zapala, first secretary of the party committee. I'm sorry, but you'll have to wait a few minutes. We're just finishing. The thing is that the secretary of our party district committee is being promoted to the Warsaw PZPR Committee. A plenum of the latter is to be held today. Our comrade has come to see us at the plant because he is on our party records. He has come to consult and hear our opinion."

The plant party committee is a busy place where many threads of social activity come together. It is the source of all fundamental decisions connected with the collective's life. Worker and director, designer and foreman, trade union figure and representative of the youth organization often sit alongside each other at the long table, covered with a green cloth, and resolve the plant's problems. People working on the party committee, from the secretary-typist to the first secretary (the staff is small; the main posts are on a voluntary basis), are in the public eye. Zenon Zapala has worked at the enterprise for 30 years. He has been a PZPR member since 1955. He has received higher economic education.

"Everybody knows me at the plant, and I know everybody," Z. Zapala says.

There are 1,300 communists in the collective of 5,000. They are united in 20 shop organizations and 106 party groups.

"Our party organization adopts a clear posture on all issues," Z. Zapala continued. "Communists do not avoid controversial problems but speak frankly and call those who discredit the title of party member strictly to account. About 18 months ago there was a reshuffle in the administrative apparatus on the initiative of our communists and more attention began to be paid to resolving social consumer service questions. This may be why the atmosphere in our collective is rather different from that in other enterprises. We have had no strikes. People work conscientiously. The plan is being fulfilled. And this is very important when you consider the difficult economic situation in the country. But unfortunately it is not everywhere the case."

The social tension and numerous strikes and conflicts of preceding months have resulted in a still further sharpening of the economic difficulties. Month in, month out, the plans are not being fulfilled. There is a considerable decline in national income. The decrease in production and the substantially increased money payments to the population have made the difficulties exceptionally marked in the domestic market. The country is not fulfilling its contracts on trade with other countries. The 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum stressed that, besides the errors that took place in recent years, this is to a considerable extent also the result of the strikes, the decline in the level of labor discipline and the chaos in the economy.

At the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee we were told of the serious situation that prevails in the coal mining industry, which has a most important role in the functioning of the entire national economic mechanism. In the first quarter of this year 41.2 million tons of hard coal were mined, which is 10.8 million tons less than in the same period last year. In Rzeszow, for instance, it has been calculated that the voivodship has failed to supply the country with output amounting to Z350 million because of the strikes.

And the country will need hundreds of billions of zlotys to fulfill the many agreements concluded at the insistence of various Solidarity organizations.

More and more people now are coming to realize that the front of struggle for Poland's future and for its prosperity runs through every workplace. A smooth production rhythm, conscientious labor, the fulfillment of the plan targets and responsibility and discipline alone can create the necessary conditions for overcoming the difficulties the country is experiencing. There is a mounting desire in society for a normalization of the situation and for a reasonable, sober assessment of the position.

"We know," Wojciech Choddrowski, assembly shop foreman at the optical plant, said, "that economic stabilization would be the primary contribution to the process of overall stabilization in the country. And the way to achieve this is for every collective and every Pole to work hard."

Noting the complexities of the present period, TRYBUNA LUDU, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI and other press organs draw attention to the need to step up the activity of party and state organs and public organizations to ensure normal life in the country. "Above all it is time," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote, for example, "to ensure well-organized, productive labor without which the people's existence, their security and international prestige are impossible."

Of the range of questions under scrutiny the government has recently been paying special attention to problems relating to supplying the market with goods, stabilizing output and restoring disrupted cooperative ties, especially in the sphere of providing the national economy with essential semifinished materials and raw material. A Council of Ministers Economic Committee has been set up to exercise day-to-day control of economic processes, monitor the correct fulfillment of adopted resolutions and carry out the necessary interdepartmental coordination. A new economic reform is being elaborated.

We had an interesting meeting with party activists and workers at the F.E. Dzerzinski metallurgical plant in Dabrowa-Gornicza, Katowice Voivodship. The plant has a 150-year history and worker traditions that go way back. Its collective actively participated in the revolutionary movement and helped to resurrect the country's national economy and strengthen socialism on Polish soil. During the years of people's power the enterprises has undergone considerable modernization and up-to-date equipment has made the work much easier.

"We fulfilled last year's plan by 102.6 percent," plant director Marian (Bulski) said. "We also coped successfully with the targets for the first quarter. At the moment all sections are working normally. Of course, I can't say that we have no problems at all. That would be wrong. Like many other plants we have problems chiefly with the supply of raw and semi-finished materials. But the collective is doing all it can to ensure that the work rhythm is not broken. People understand the situation. Our having had no stoppages or strikes has also been a factor."

The workers talked about Poland's friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. This they also see as an escape route from the crisis.

"We are daily aware of Soviet assistance, in fact we receive several types of raw material from the USSR. Thanks for the help"--warm words from Wlodzimierz (Ciesinski), smelting shop foreman and secretary of the shop party organization.

During our trip we heard many similar things said about the Soviet Union and the CPSU.

Workers, not only there but at other enterprises we visited, touched on topics connected with the activity of the Solidarity association. Our interlocutors stressed that many working people, when they joined the trade union, had hopes that it would resolve their problems as workers. But there are different people in the Solidarity leadership. Even sworn enemies of socialist Poland have managed to get in.

In Katowice we were told about the leaflets distributed by the local Solidarity on the eve of May Day. They urged people not to participate in the demonstrations and to refuse the red flags and the placards and slogans declaring friendship and cooperation among the Warsaw Pact countries.

Mid-April saw the publication of the association's program document outlining the basic guidelines for Solidarity's activity. The document is evidence of its compilers' wide-ranging ambitions. As many participants in the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum stressed, the submitted program fails to take into account, for example the party's leading role in the state. The authors of Solidarity's draft program called the trade union association the main guarantor of the renewal process, stating that no other force would be capable of acting in its place. But it is well known that the true guarantor of socialist transformation in the country is the PZPR. To ignore that is to depart from reality.

The important thing now, we repeatedly heard from PZPR members and nonparty workers, is which forces will come out on top in the new trade union and in what direction will it develop. There are still many questions here.

Yes, the way out of the crisis is not easy. The PZPR and the Polish Government are having to operate in a complex and tense situation in order to solve the problems facing the country in the spirit of socialism and in accordance with the interests of Poland and the socialist community at large. And in this situation party organizations and all PZPR members have a particularly big responsibility.

OLENICHEV ON POLAND'S NEED FOR DISCIPLINE, WORK

LD220432 Moscow Domestic Servi in Russian 1815 GMT 21 May 81

["Report" by Moscow radio's Warsaw correspondent Viktor Olenichev on his visit to Klodawa in central Poland:]

[Text] Mining started in Klodawa not so long ago. The first ton of salt was extracted here 30 years ago. Three decades is, of course, not a long time compared with [words indi inct]. But during this period Klodawa has accomplished quite a lot. Thanks to the exploitation of its natural resources the old town has been rejuvenated. New streets, shops and schools have appeared. Many inhabitants have linked their fortunes with salt extraction. Like any work underground, it is certainly not easy. The local miners have assimilated the best qualities of their profession: conscientiousness, pertinacity, a sense of fellowship and awareness of their duty.

The director of the pit, (Jozef Kuszkola), believes that it is precisely these qualities that have helped maintain the rhythm of work in spite of the complicated situation in the country. People have displayed a sense of responsibility, says (Jozef Kuszkola). They have shown understanding for the country's requirements. Last year we extracted almost 1.5 million tons of salt. We fulfilled not just our plan targets but also all our export orders from Hungary, Czechoslovakia and other countries. Daily extraction has increased in recent months. This has enabled the work force to make a smooth transition to the 5-day workweek.

The example of the Klodawa miners shows what the most important thing for Poland now is. This is, above all, the fulfillment of pledges by each person, discipline, and conscientious work.

Within the work force much is being said about events in the country. Everybody is troubled by the crisis which has lasted many months. They are alarmed by the attempts of antisocialist elements to exploit the complicated situation for purposes which are incompatible with the interests of the working people. The miners hold that in spite of mistakes made during the 1970's the PZPR is the sole force which can find a solution to the difficulties.

Not only party members but also miners who are not members of the party are keenly discussing the policy document which the Polish communists have prepared for the extraordinary ninth congress. It envisages broad development of socialist democracy, strengthening the leading role of the PZPR and a package of measures to stabilize social and economic life in the country.

In their discussion of the document the communists are striving to [words indistinct] in their own party organizations. Here is what (Jan Lipinski), secretary of the party committee, says about this.

[Begin (Lipinski) recording in Polish, fading into Russian translation] Naturally, many topics are brought up in the precongress discussions. Various views are expressed. But there is one question on which Klodawa miners are unanimous. That is an absolutely specific reason for this. The mine has maintained ties with related Soviet enterprises for 30 years, ever since the working of the salt deposit started. Processing methods are compared, industrial safety experience is exchanged. Soviet equipment is used. In other words, cooperation has been a constant element in the life of the work force. There is a good tradition which is referred to with warmth and satisfaction here. It is not a matter which directly affects Poland alone. Common interests are the main thing. [end recording]

SOLIDARITY TRYING TO ALTER PZPR POLITICAL VIEWS

LD221052 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] According to Polish party publications, the economic situation in the country continues to deteriorate. The crisis in the economy hampers the fulfillment of export orders, including orders from the socialist community countries. Certain sections of the SOlidarity trade union association, where antisocialist groups have gained a foothold, are torpedoing measures the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and the government are taking to cope with the crisis. Extremists from Solidarity are trying to increase anarchy with threats of strikes and direct provocations. Over the past few weeks, revisionists have become more active. Their far-reaching aim is to saddle the Polish United Workers Party, in the course of the discussions before the congress, with structural changes suiting them, and to give the party a social democratic, or some other, direction.

CSSR'S STROUGAL ARRIVES, MEETS WITH TIKHONOV

LD220818 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czechoslovak Government, arrived today in Moscow on a short working visit. He was received at the airport by Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF CPCZ

LD211335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--A ceremony devoted to the 60th anniversary of the CPCZ was held in Moscow 18 May. It was organized by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations and the Soviet-Czechoslavak Friendship With Foreign Countries.

In the presidium were M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, scientists and representatives of the capital's public.

The meeting was opened by Academician A.G. Yegorov, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism. The report was delivered by A.A. Bulgakov, chairman of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society Central Board and chairman of a USSR State Committee [for Vocation and Technical Education]. The speakers noted that the emergence of the CPCZ under the conditions of the mighty upsurge of the revolutionary movement under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution was an event of tremendous significance in the fraternal country's history. The CPCZ selflessly serves the people and its policy, full of loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, enjoys wide support and trust from the working people.

C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, stressed the unchanging nature of the CPCZ's course aimed at strengthening close friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and at fighting for peace, detente and the peoples' security.

The meeting was addressed by (A. Godek), head of a delegation of CPCZ veterans and party member since 1921.

CPCZ'S SNITIL NOTES CSSR'S POST-1969 ACHIEVEMENTS

LD211059 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 81 Morning Editon p 5

[Article by Z. Snitil, director of the CPCZ Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, under the rubric: "The CPCZ Is 60 Years Old": "Vanguard of Creators"]

[Excerpt] During the years which have elapsed since the working people, headed by the CPCZ, took power into their hands, fundamental changes have taken place in the life of our people and all Czechoslovak society. The foundations of socialism have been laid and favorable preconditions have been created for the further building of a developed socialist society.

Our Communist Party, which has always been the leading and inspiring force in building a new life, has accumulated considerable experience of the creative assimilation and application of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. We have become convinced on the basis of our own practice that any violation of Lenin's life-tested principles is fraught with grave consequences. This natural law was manifested particularly clearly in the late sixties, when deviation from class positions and departure from a Marxist-Leninist course gave counter-revolutionaries an opportunity to go into the attack against the party's leading role, against friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, against socialism in the CSSR.

The experience which the CPCZ acquired in these hard ordeals was summed up in the important documents adopted at the CPCZ Central Committee December 1970 Plenum: "The lessons of the Critical Development in the CPCZ and in Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress" and in the resolution on topical questions of party unity. This experience attests most convincingly that the party can fulfill its historic mission only when it is guided in all its activity by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, when it is closely linked with the masses, when it is headed by a strong, cohesive, principled leadership. The correctness of this proposition is proved by the successes in the development of socialism which we have achieved in the past decade. These successes are convincing testimony to the correctness of the Leninist course to which our party reverted after the April 1969 plenum. Later, at the 14th CPCZ Congress, a general line was elaborated for building a developed socialist society--a strategy to which we remain loyal now that the country is embarking on implementation of the 16th CPCZ Congress decisions.

The results of the efforts of our party and people in the past decade, as the recent 16th congress noted, generate in us justified pride in what has been accomplished and at the same time forces us to display the necessary sobriety in assessing what has been done and to be implacable toward shortcomings. The general line of building a developed socialist society fully and accurately reflects the national and international interests of the Czechoslovak people and points to the scientifically substantiated and politically verified course of further social development.

We are proud of the high assessment of our party's work and experience voiced at the 16th CPCZ Congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that great friend of the Czechoslovak people. We Czechoslovak communists do not forget that the building of socialism and communism cannot be carried out within a narrow national framework. In implementing our party's program we are always guided by our responsibility not only to our socialist motherland and the working class but also to the entire world revolutionary movement.

The experience of the other fraternal parties and especially the CPSU's experience is for us a source of experience, strength and inspiration. The 26th congress of Lenin's party was greeted with enormous interest and attention in our country. It demonstrated the great vital force of real socialism, the Soviet people's cohesion around the CPSU, and their unswerving determination to continue to build communism and to wage a tireless struggle for peace.

The CPCZ pays enormous attention to the intensification of all-round ties with the Soviet Union, our closest and most loyal ally and friend. The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the CSSR and the USSR signed on 6 May 1970 in Prague has become the basis for these relations. We are glad that this treaty is being successfully implemented and is tirelessly helping to strengthen and intensify relations of friendship between our peoples and states and between the CPCZ and the CPSU.

Our party links the further building of developed socialism on the basis of the 16th CPCZ Congress decisions with the development of its best traditions, born and strengthened over the 60 years of its glorious history. We will continue to develop these traditions, based on rich experience and important lessons, for the sake of a new flowering of our motherland --the CSSR--and for the sake of the flowering of our socialist community.

RUDE PRAVO CITED ON TRADE UNIONS' TASKS, METHODS

LD211343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 81 p 5

[PRAVDA correspondent I. Biryukov dispatch: "Trade Unions' Tasks"--carried in "Fraternal Newspapers: Day's News" feature]

[Text] Prague, 18 May--The 16th CPSU Congress' conclusions regarding the heightening of the leading role of the working class and the expansion of its participation in production management and in the country's political and social life provide a principled basis for the activity of the CSSR's Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, RUDE PRAVO writes today. The mass working class organization has expressed unanimous support for the program for the republic's socioeconomic development outlined by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The preparations for the Czechoslovak trade unions' routine 10th congress, the paper notes, are designed to concretize trade unions' contribution to the affairs of all society so that they fulfill their irreplaceable function with still greater responsibility than before.

RUDE PRAVO goes on to write of the need to improve the methods and style of trade union organizations' activity in accordance with the increase in the complexity of the conditions of socialist building.

In particular, it is necessary to raise the level and effectiveness of production conferences, to be more energetic in promoting implementation of socialist principles of labor remuneration and to display better concern for satisfying collectives' requirements, overcoming a one-sided understanding of the tasks of trade union work.

Meeting With Kirilenko

LD211341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Conversations at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 18 May A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received an SED delegation headed by G. Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, which is in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the conversation. During it the sides briefed one another on a wide range of questions on the activity of party and state organs, public organizations and working people's collectives to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress in the sphere of socio-economic policy. An exchange of opinions took place on topical questions of the economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR and of socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework.

The following were present at the meeting, which was held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere: B.I. Gostev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Planning and Finance Organs Department; A.I. Volskiy and O.A. Chukanov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; and also E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

Talks With Baybakov

LD191352 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1225 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 May (ADN)--Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, was received in Moscow today by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee.

Discussed during the friendly talk were questions connected with the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress in the field of the economy and the further development of economic cooperation between the USSR and GDR.

Received by Tikhonov

LD211751 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, had a talk in the Kremlin today with Mittag and Verner, Politburo members and secretaries of the SED Central Committee, and Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission. Specific matters relating to the further development of all-round economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR were discussed in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere.

Verner Receives Award

LD211752 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today presented the Order of the October Revolution to Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. This high award was conferred on Verner for his great services in strengthening fraternal friendship between the Soviet Union and the GDR and in connection with his 70th birthday.

SED Delegation Reports

LD212000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] The visit to our country by a SED delegation led by Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, ended today. The delegation familiarized itself with the work of the CPSU in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in the sphere of economic policy.

The delegation left for home today. It was seen off by Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and senior functionaries of the party Central Committee.

USTINOV GREETS GDR'S HOFFMANN ON LIBERATION JUBILEE

LD200911 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 81 p 1

[Text of greeting message from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense, to Army Gen H. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, GDR minister of national defense, on the 36th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from fascism]

[Text] To Army Gen Comrade H. Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense:

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and on my own account I send to you and to all the troops of the National People's Army cordial congratulations on the 36th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from fascism.

GDR working people and the troops of the National People's Army are celebrating the anniversary in an atmosphere of tremendous labor enthusiasm generated by the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, which was an important milestone on the path of implementing the party's program theses on building a developed socialist society on German soil.

I wish you, Comrade Minister, and the entire personnel of the GDR National People's Army new successes in strengthening the country's defense capability, fulfilling the tasks set by the 10th SED Congress and strengthening the fraternal alliance of the Warsaw Pact states' peoples and armies.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BULGARIAN AGRARIAN CONGRESS

LD210947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 81 p 5

[Text] TASS--At the invitation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU], a CPSU delegation comprising S.K. Grossu (delegation head), CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; V.M. Kalachik, member of the Presidium of the Union Council of Kolkhozes; and B.V. Panov, sector chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, left Moscow for Sofia on 17 May to participate in the 34th BNAU Congress.

The delegation was met at Sofia airport by P. Tanchev, BNAU secretary and first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and other officials.

CPSU Message

LD210939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 81 p 1

[Text of greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee to the participants in the 34th Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU] Congress]

[Text] To the 34th Bulgarian Agrarian Union Congress:

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends warm greetings to the delegates to the 34th BNAU Congress and all BNAU members.

The many years of fraternal cooperation between the BCP and the BNAU in the struggle for Bulgaria's social liberation, in the transformation of the Bulgarian countryside on the basis of new principles of life and in the building of socialism on Bulgarian soil are an example of the creative implementation of Lenin's idea of the alliance of the working class and peasantry. The recent 12th BCP Congress assessed highly the relations of cohesion and unity of action with the BNAU--the loyal fellow-fighter and worthy partner of the party of Bulgrarian communists in managing the country. The two parties' indestructible, time-tested unity is a guarantee of further successes for socialist Bulgaria.

The Soviet Union well knows the BNAU's consistent actions in defense of lasting peace and the peoples' security. Developing varied links with agrarian and other kindred parties and organizations in various countries, the BNAU is making its contribution to the peace-loving forces' overall struggle against imperialism and reaction and for democracy and social progress.

Soviet people are grateful to the BNAU for its tireless work in strengthening and developing fraternal Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and all-round cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

We wish the 34th BNAU Congress fruitful work.

May the indestructible friendship of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples strengthen down the centuries.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

MIKHAYLOV VIEWS SHAPING OF 'NEW MAN' IN BULGARIA

LD211509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 81 p 4

[Article by Stopyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee: "Educating the New Man"]

[Text] Sofia--Since its foundation the BCP has invariably linked the struggle for communism with the tasks of educating the new man. At the contemporary stage in our motherland's history the Bulgarian national character is acquiring qualitatively new traits.

For us the prototype of the socialist person is the Soviet man who was aptly described by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress: "The Soviet man is a conscientious worker, a man of high political culture, a patriot and internationalist. He is a product of the party, the country's heroic history and our entire system. He lives the full-blooded life of a creator of the new world."

We are justified in reiterating these words in relation to our fellow citizens. The spiritual growth of people in the new Bulgaria is the natural result of rapid and comprehensive socioeconomic development and the triumph of the BCP's Leninist policy. The fundamental change in the social medium and the establishment of the socialist way of life created the objective atmosphere wherein the new type of person is being created on a mass scale.

The party's educational work is the decisive factor here. It incorporates study and propaganda of Marxist-Leninist theory, the activity of the mass information media and various forms of propaganda and agitation work. Citizens' participation in useful labor and in running society is of tremendous significance in the socialist molding of the individual.

All this contributes to the creation in Bulgaria of prerequisites for overcoming social class differences, uniting the working people of socialist society and instilling in them such qualities as internationalism and patriotism. Purposefulness and an intrinsic refinement are inherent in our people. This process has developed in such breadth that it can be said that at the present stage, as a result of objective changes in society and educational work by the party, the character of the country makes for a socialist person. This is one of the main achievements of real socialism in Bulgaria. It is a powerful stabilizing factor which has a most favorable effect on the rate of socialist building.

Of course, it is too early to say that we have solved the task of molding the new man. In fact, the significance of this work, in terms of the further building of a society of developed socialism, is growing.

First of all it must be borne in mind that the general level of culture and the production skills of working people in our country fall short of the demands of scientific and technical progress. We eliminated illiteracy a long time ago and the population's general educational level is rapidly rising. Today around 95 percent of students continue their studies beyond eighth grade. In all parts of the country the transition to universal secondary education is proceeding successfully and the system of higher education has been considerably expanded. However, three-fourths of the people employed in the national economy still lack the requisite training for their jobs.

The party points our that the main path of production development is its further comprehensive intensification and the sharp improvement of quality and efficiency. That is why the 12th BCP Congress decisions stress that the 8th 5-year plan (1981-85) must be a 5-year plan of scientific and technical progress. Consequently, paramount concern and attention must be devoted to improving production skills, revealing ever more fully every person's creative potential and constantly improving his general and professional standards.

The BCP Central Committee July (1979) plenum discussed and adopted theses on the development of education in Bulgaria. They elaborate the strategy and tactics of party policy in this sphere at the stage of building a developed socialist society and of the gradual transition to communism.

The foundation for the thesis and the educational reforms which are being conducted in accordance with them was laid in T. Zhivkov's 1978 letter to the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee which noted that young people's chief task must be to create the necessary conditions for the younger generation's full and effective participation in creative activity for the good of society. Our socialist state needs people with sound knowledge, physical strength, high general and professional standards, the ability to work creatively, a broad ideological and political outlook and a sense of labor and social discipline.

The movement for nationwide aesthetic education is spreading. The culture committee has elaborated a comprehensive program aimed at stimulating and developing every person's creative powers and talents. The ideological enrichment and qualitative upsurge of aesthetic education activity is taking place under the leadership of party committees and it is becoming organically bound up with the problems and tasks the party and people are solving in various spheres of life.

The introduction of the new economic mechanism, based on Leninist principles of management, is having a substantial influence on the further molding of the socialist individual. It came into play in 1979 in agriculture and at the beginning of 1980 in industry and construction and it is now being introduced in the nonproduction sphere. Its purpose is to improve social production efficiency and refine planning and management.

The economy is influencing people primarily as a result of the intensification of the educational functions of the socialist principles of distribution. The quantity and quality of labor expended and its end result are becoming increasingly established as the basic criteria for assessing the collective in general and each working person in particular.

In the conditions of the consistent introduction of the new economic mechanism more and more is expected of members of society in terms of broad general culture and high production skills, growing awareness and initiative, will and boldness, the ability to take a creative risk and a high sense of responsibility.

And various efforts are being made in this connection. On the one hand, it is necessary, on the basis of a rise in working people's general cultural level, to improve the standard of argument in daily work with people and its theoretical validation. At the same time, we are trying to struggle more effectively against deviations from the socialist way of life and against various kinds of negative phenomena. This struggle is effective only if the whole public participates; it requires constant refinement and development of party and people's control and constant support from the mass information media.

In all its activity to increase citizens' socialist consciousness and activeness the BCP attaches fundamental significance to the struggle against bourgeois ideology and reformism. In the conditions of ideological confrontation between the two social systems, where the forces of imperialism are stepping up ideological sabotage against real socialism, where anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaigns continue, where "leftwing" and "rightwing" revisionists are objectively serving the interests of the enemies of socialism, the ideological and political training and education of all communists and all working people become a priority task.

The BCP aims at exposing the class enemy's ideological sabotage, at ensuring a systematic, in-depth study of Marxist-Leninist theory by all communists and all working people. We try to inform the population promptly, fully and objectively of phenomena and processes in the world and of real socialism's successes and to convincingly demonstrate its advantage over capitalism.

Great significance is attached to the comprehensive approach to educational work and dialectical unity in implementing class, party, labor, moral and aesthetic education. This year, which has seen the 12th BCP Congress and is yet to celebrate Bulgaria's 1,300th anniversary, problems of the patriotic and international education of working people, above all young people, are particularly topical.

True to its class and international duty, the BCP, as heir to and continuer of the people's revolutionary, democratic and progressive traditions, has always conducted ideological-educational work among the working people in the spirit of utter devotion to the cause of communism and the cause of solidarity with the great Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries of the socialist community and it has always remained loyal to the struggle for peace and social progress for mankind. As T. Zhivkov said, greeting the 26th CPSU Congress, "Bulgaria's shoulder is strong, loyal and reliable. And this fraternal shoulder of the Bulgarian communists will at all times and in all circumstances be found next to the shoulder of the Soviet communists and the Soviet people."

Acquiring a nationwide character, the lifegiving Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is embracing, at the new stage of comprehensive cooperation and rapproachement, all spheres of our life and all levels of the social structure; it is becoming a source of inspiration and turning into an increasingly effective educational force. Its development and further deepening in the spirit of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and 26th CPSU Congress will continue to be the basic prerequisite of the successful molding and education of the socialist person, the guarantee of our country's accelerated progression along the path toward mature socialism.

BULGARIA'S MLADENOV TO VISIT USSR IN EARLY JUNE

LD211720 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government, Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and foreign minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic, will visit the Soviet Union in early June.

SFRY'S VRHOVEC STOPS IN MOSCOW ON WAY TO JAPAN

AU211010 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Josip Vrhovec will arrive on a 5-day official visit to Japan today. After Japan, Vrhovec will visit the DPRK and the PRC. He will have talks with the foreign ministers and other officials of those three countries on the advancement of bilateral relations and will exchange views on the political and economic situation in the world.

On his way to Japan, Vrhovec stopped for a short while in Moscow. In Vrhovec's talks with Viktor Maltsev, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, opportunities to further advance Yugoslav-Soviet relations were pointed out.

KRAMINOV COMMENTS ON WEST'S ANTI-POLISH PROPAGANDA

LD212118 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 21 May 8.

[Aleksandr Kraminov commentary: "At a Sharp Angle"]

[Excerpts] The West German DPA Agency has reported from Brussels that those taking part in the NATO Defense Military Planning Committee Conference have analyzed information on Poland gathered by the AWACS spying system. This overt spying operation lasted several months. Specially equipped Boeings leave daily from the West German airbase in Ramstein. (?The reports) gained by their equipment are so detailed that it is possible to observe a train leaving Szczecin or a small Fiat approaching Krakow.

Spying on Polish territory by the AWACS is only part of NATO's military preparations, which have recently been intensified.

The complicated political situation in Poland evidently gives rise in some NATO circles to very promising hopes. That is why they have intensified their activity with a clearly anti-Polish aspect. Statesmen of many NATO countries tell the Polish Government what steps it whould not take against the forces opposed to the socialist system. Western propagandists broadcast instructions to the antisocialist elements in Poland on what demands they are to put forward and how are they to defend them. These and other propagandists unnerve the societies of their countries with provodative deliberations as to how the situation in Poland may influence the situation in central Europe.

Under cover of this propaganda noise, the NATO war machine is being prepared for battle.

COMMENTARY REAFFIRMS WISH TO COOPERATE WITH FRANCE

LD211029 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 May 81 p 11

[APN political observer Vladimir Katyn article under the rubric "International Tribune": "Moscow Wishes To Continue Cooperation"]

[Text] In entrusting the presidency of the republic to a socialist, the French voters made a telling choice last Sunday: The country wants change, and it puts its faith in the program of transformations presented by the socialists.

The presidential election is, of course, a strictly internal affair for France. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the USSR has actively cooperated with succeeding presidents and governments in this country. This cooperation has born good fruits. On the threshold of the seventies, Moscow and Paris favored the swing toward a policy of detente which appreciably relaxed the international climate in general.

Today, the whole world is looking closely at Soviet-French cooperation in all spheres: political, economic, scientific and cultural, for the dynamically developing cooperation between the two powers still remains the barometer of detente in Europe. Despite the difference in their policies resulting from the differences in their social systems and ideologies, the national interests of their peoples (history has proved tais) have very many common points of contact.

Experience shows that constructive cooperation and friendly relations are traditionally constant values in Soviet-French relations. The many gains in the most varied spheres of cooperation between the two countries must serve as a solid base for the reinforcement of friendship between the Soviet and French peoples. This is still the Soviet viewpoint today, when France is on the threshold of a change in its political life.

SCHMIDT THREAT TO RESIGN OVER EUROMISSILES NOTED

LD211109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 81 p 5

[TASS report: "FRG Chancellor's Remarks"]

[Text] Bonn, 18 May --Press reports indicate that in his speeches in recent days FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt has focused attention on the need for fulfillment of the so-called "dual decision" adopted by NATO in December 1979 on deploying new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons in West Europe and on holding talks with the Soviet Union on this issue.

In his speech at the conference of the Bavarian Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] Organization of Wolfratshausen, H. Schmidt effectively threatened to resign if at next year's routine congress the SPD decides against the deployment of the American missiles. He expressed the opinion that this would lead to the replacement of the current government and the current government coalition. As for myself, my convictions would not permit me to support such a policy as chancellor, H. Schmidt said. Western observers regard these remarks by H. Schmidt as evidence of a serious split in SPD ranks and of the chancellor's concern at the growth of opposition to the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles weapons in West Europe. In particular, the SPD organization in Baden-Wuerttemberg Land some time ago demanded a "review" of the decision on deploying the American nuclear missile weapons. An "immediate freeze on the current level of missile arms, which could be the first step toward disarmament talks" was advocated by the delegates at an SPD organization conference in Bremen. The conference resolution stresses that any further deployment of nuclear missile weapons only intensifies the threat to peace.

Therefore, in the light of the mounting movement against the American nuclear missiles, H. Schmidt has again advocated "genuine negotiations" with the Soviet Union. In connection with his upcoming U.S. trip the chancellor stated in a West German television interview that the question of the timetable for talks with the USSR will "certainly" be discussed. "In Rome," he said, "everybody was agreed that America intends to hold negotiations with the Soviet side in September so as to hold genuine negotiations as early as this year and not to confine itself to mere talk. I would like the negotiations to begin as soon as possible--that is, better earlier in the fall than later." At the same time he said that this also depends "on the preparations that have to be jointly carried out within the NATO framework." The American newspaper the Washington POST believes that "what Schmidt needs from the Reagan administration is a conclusive commitment not merely to begin talks with Moscow on nuclear arms in Europe. He also needs an indication that broader American-Soviet strategic arms talks will be resumed."

ROMANOV, CPSU DELEGATION TO FINNISH CP CONGRESS

LD211504 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 May, TASS--At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland a delegation of the CPSU left Moscow for Helsinki today to take part in the work of the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Finland. The delegation includes the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Committee of the CPSU, Grigoriy Romanov (head of the delegation), member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, Karl Vayno, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Vitaliy Shaposhnikov.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Vitaliy Gorbachev.

On the same day the CPSU delegation arrived in Helsinki. At the airport it was welcomed by the chairman of the Communist Party of Finland, Aarne Saarinen, vice-chairman of the party, Taisto Sinisalo, honorary chairman of the party, Ville Pessi, other members of the party's leadership, and the Ambassador of the USSR to Finland Vladimir Sobolev.

ARKHIPOV MEETS WITH SAARINEN, ENDS FINNISH VISIT

LD220951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Helsinki, 15 May--I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and head of the Soviet Government delegation taking part in the inauguration of the Lovisa-2 nuclear power station, has had a meeting here with A. Saarinen, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, with whom he had a comradely conversation.

The Soviet Government delegation visited the cities of Orimattila (near Lakhti) and Riihimaeki, where it was shown round the Oy Virke sewn goods enterprise and the Oy Tyoettaejaeinmaito and Ok Liha food industry enterprises.

The delegation left for home today.

FINNISH OPINIONS ON SOVIET PEACE EFFORTS CITED

LD210949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 81 p 5

[TASS Report: "High Evaluation"]

[Text] Helsinki, 17 May--Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vaeyrynen has rated highly the development of Soviet-Finnish relations and the USSR's peace-loving policy. Addressing a seminar on foreign policy issues in the city of Raahe (Brahestad) (western Finland), the minister stressed that under the present conditions the Soviet peace initiatives advanced by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 26th CPSU Congress are of particularly great importance.

"We note with satisfaction," P. Vaeyrynen stated, "the exceptionally high evaluation of the state of Soviet-Finnish relations given by L.I. Brezhnev in the report to the 26th CPSU Congress."

Having stressed that relations between the USSR and Finland are an example to other states, the minister indicated the need to do our utmost to establish the kind of conditions whereby peaceful cooperation again becomes the basic guidelines of relations between peoples.

Addressing the seminar, K. Porkkala, general secretary of the "Finland-Soviet Union" Society, stressed the 1948 Soviet-Finnish friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty's great importance for peaceful development in northern Europe and throughout the continent. She said that the "Finland-Soviet Union" Society fully welcomes and supports the peace initiatives advanced by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, particularly the proposal on establishing an authoritative international committee to point up the vital need to avert nuclear catastrophe.

INOZEMTSEV ON AUSTRIAN-SOVIET ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

AU211300 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 21 May 81 p 3

[Ewald Sator report on lecture given by Prof Nikolay N. Inozemtsev, director of the Moscow World Economics and International Relations Institute, on USSR-European Economic Relations, in Vienna on 19 May 1980]

[Text] CPSU Central Committee member Prof Nikolay Inozemtsev, director of the Moscow World Economics and International Relations Institute, gave a lecture at Vienna's Austrian East and Southeast Europe Institute and Vienna Institute for International Economic Comparisons, on the subject "The Economic Relations Between the USSR and Europe." In his lecture, the speaker also commented on current political problems.

Professor Inozemtsev, a close collaborator of Leonid Brezhnev, described the current economic difficulties as international phenomena. He said that he was in many respects more optimistic regarding the 1980's, and he believed that the industrialized states, too, would achieve considerable growth rates in the coming years. As far as the USSR is concerned, Inozemtsev said that the sources of extensive growth in the USSR could become exhausted and that it was therefore necessary to focus on intensive factors such as collective capital productivity and labor productivity.

The USSR has ample energy and raw material resources, he said, but those in the European region that are easily accessible are declining and hence it is necessary to shift prospecting, drilling and mining work farther to the north and east of the country. That involves much higher costs, and has also posed far greater transport problems. At any rate there are already several pipelines--including a gas pipeline from Siberia--which are exclusively designed for exports. As of 1985, the USSR wants to export an additional 40 billion cubic meters of natural gas annually to Western Europe.

Regarding Austria's trade deficit with the USSR, Inozemtsev drew attention to the pipe deliveries by the Voest Corporation, and pointed out that Austria could obtain orders in many cases where important appliances were needed only in small quantities so that their production would not be expedient for large Soviet enterprises.

Regarding the surrounding political conditions, Professor Inozemtsev said they were not very favorable, as a result of what he called U.S. hegemony aspirations. Thus, he said, although SALT II was signed in Vienna by Brezhnev and Carter, the U.S. Senate subsequently did not ratify this agreement. The speaker described medium-range missiles as more dangerous than intercontinental ballistic missiles [ICBM's] because the flight time of medium-range missiles, only 4-5 minutes, is very short and leaves no time to correct a mistake, whereas in the case of the ICBM's with a flight time of about 25 minutes there would still be a chance of a "repair." In conclusion, Inozemtsev came out in support of "confidence-building measures." Thus, he said, the USSR would certainly be gladly willing to withdraw nuclear weapons behind the Ural mountains, provided that this were duly "recompensed" ["honoriert"] by the West.

GREECE SIGNS LEGAL COOPERATION TREATY ON 21 MAY

LD211836 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Athens, 21 May, TASS--The minister of justice of the USSR, Vladimir Terebilov, and the minister of justice of Greece, Yeoryios Stamatis, signed a Soviet-Greek treaty on legal assistance in civil and criminal cases in Athens today.

The treaty is the first one between the two countries dealing with matters of legal defence and legal assistance.

The two ministers said that the document signed by them became a new milestone in strengthening and developing traditional friendly relations between the Soviet and the Greek peoples.

JORDANIAN KING HUSAYN'S VISIT TO MOSCOW PREVIEWED

LD211648 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 21 May 81

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] A report has been published in Moscow which says: At the invitation of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government the monarch of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, King Husayn Ibn Talal is to pay an official and cordial visit to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union and Jordan have for many years shared cordial relations which have always been and still are based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit, noninterference in internal affairs and respect for sovereignty. For years economic relations have been successfully developing. For example, with the Soviet Union's participation Jordan is solving the problem of providing electricity to a large number of regions, of performing geological explorations, of training national cadres, and so forth. Bilateral contacts in the spheres of culture, information and sports are regular.

In the international arena the Soviet Union and Jordan share one stance on many of the current issues of the era, primarily the question of settlement in the Middle East. In this the two countries proceed from the point that lasting peace in this region can be achieved only (?on condition) of the total withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Arab territories occupied in the June 1967 aggression, and by fully guaranteeing the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people. For this reason the Soviet Union and Jordan together with the majority of Arab countries strongly condemn the separatist Camp David deal and consider it a formidable obstacle in the way of a just and comprehensive solution in the Middle East.

King Husayn's coming visit to the Soviet Union comes at a time of a greatly worsening situation in the Middle East, something which is directly attributed to the policy of the parties to Camp David, to the aggressive line of Israel which enjoys the total protection of the United States, and to the criminal disregard by the Egyptian regime of what Tel Aviv is doing.

The escalation of tension, which involves the danger of hostilities breaking out, demands alertness and concerted efforts by all those who value the fate of peace in this tormented region. The two visits paid recently to the Soviet Union by leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Deputy Prime Minister of Kuwait, al-Jabir as-Sabah have considerably helped toward realizing this goal. The coming visit to the Soviet Union by Jordanian King Husayn is also bound to contribute appreciably toward unifying the efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive solution in the Middle East.

PRAVDA CITES BULLETIN ON 'POLARIZATION' IN EGYPT

LD211039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Increasing Discontent"]

[Excerpt] Cairo, 17 May--Egypt's democratic public is sharply critical of the government's domestic policy. This criticism is increasing with the constant fall in the masses' living standards and the authorities' further attack against political rights and freedom in the country. The social consequences of the government's economic course have been manifesting themselves increasingly of late, writes AT-TAQADDUM, the information bulletin of Egypt's National Progressive Unionist (left) Party. The "open door" policy which returned Egypt to a capitalist development path has led to an unprecedented polarization of society. Some 44 percent of the rural population and 35 percent of the urban population now live below the poverty line, while a handful of nouveaux-riches have concentrated tremendous fortunes in their hands. According to the bulletin's figures, in the countryside alone 10 percent of the wealthiest families are appropriating nearly 33 percent of all income. Nevertheless, AT-TAQADDUM notes, such a situation is now termed "social justice."

KORSHUNOV VIEWS 'UNSEEMLY ROLE' OF U.S., ISRAEL

LD211315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent Ye. Korshunov under the rubric "On International Topics": "Tel Aviv Is Playing With Fire"]

[Text] Beirut--The Near East situation is becoming increasingly explosive. Tel Aviv's rulers are now openly threatening Syria with the unleashing of a military conflict and are making various demands on it in the form of ultimatums. Zionist propaganda is howling with all its might about the "crisis" and trying to convince world public opinion that the party to blame for the prevailing situation is...Syria.

Yet the facts inexorably attest that it is precisely the Israeli authorities who are doing everything to aggravate the situation in the Near East. The Arab countries' information organs warn that the cabinet of the extreme rightwing Likud Party which, local observers believe, is threatened with defeat at this summer's elections to the Knesset (parliament) is deliberately stoking tension with a view to forcing the voters to forget the failure of its domestic socioeconomic policy and so as to unite them around itself on a platform of chauvinism.

This aggressive escalation is the direct result of the policy of the United States, which is seeking to aggravate the international situation and to establish its rule over the Near East region. After the failure of attempts to impose the capitulationist Camp David course on other Arab countries, Washington and Tel Aviv now want to use force to "compensate" for the fiasco of the Camp David deal. By fire and sword Israel is trying to implement these dangerous plans, directing its blows not only against Syria but also against the Palestine Resistance Movement and the Lebanese national patriotic forces.

For several months now the Israeli military and the Lebanese rightwing forces have been drenching south Lebanon with blood. Israeli aircraft, rampaging in the Lebanese sky, are mercilessly bombing cities and villages in the south of the country and making provocative flights over Beirut. Incited by Tel Aviv, in April the Lebanese reaction unleashed bloody clashes in Beirut and the Al-Biqa' Valley against the inter-Arab peace-keeping forces in Lebanon. To inflame the atmosphere still further Israeli aircraft attacked the Syrian units which form part of these forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley and shot down two Syrian helicopters transporting food. For self-defense purposes the Syrian units were forced to install air defense missiles. Tel Aviv immediately stated it would not tolerate their presence in Lebanon, since they allegedly violate Israel's security, in other words, they do not allow Israeli aircraft to continue to rampage in foreign skies with impunity.

The aggressor's shameless demands were resolutely rejected by Lebanon and Syria. Lebanese Prime Minister S. al-Wazzan and other eminent politicians in the country stressed in their statements that the present crisis has been caused not by the presence, in the Al-Biqa' Valley, of Syrian missiles defending Lebanese sky but by the aggressive actions of Tel Aviv, which is cynically flouting all norms of international law and threatening Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity. The Syrian leaders also resolutely rejected Begin's ultimatum. Here it was revealed what an unseemly role had been played by Washington, which had sent to the Near East its emissary P. Habib, who, under the guise of peacemaker, began to argue in Beirut and Damascus about the need to yield to Tel Aviv's ultimatum. This support made the aggressor even more shameless and Tel Aviv is now cynically playing with fire.

It is for precisely this reason that Lebanese Prime Minister S. al-Wazzan recently deemed it necessary to urge the Lebanese and all Arabs and the world public to raise their voices in protest against the aggressive actions of Tel Aviv, which is provoking a new armed conflict in the Near East.

"Hands off Lebanon and Syria!"--this appeal is encountering the broadest support of all the world's peace-loving forces who resolutely condemn the Zionist aggressors.

COMMUNIQUE ON CONGOLESE PRESIDENT'S USSR VISIT

LD211413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 81 pp 1, 4

["Soviet-Congolese Joint Communique"--PRAVDA headline]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] Central Committee, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers, was in the Soviet Union from 12 through 17 May 1981 on an official friendly visit at the head of a party and state delegation from the People's Republic of the Congo.

The eminent guest and the delegation members accompanying him visited Moscow and Leningrad, where they familiarized themselves with the Soviet people's life and work and their achievements in socioeconomic and cultural building. Everywhere they were given a hospitable reception attesting to the Soviet people's feelings of friendship for the Congolese people.

During the visit talks, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding, were held between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and D. Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the PCT Central Committee, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Pierre Nze, member of the PCT Central Committee Politburo responsible for foreign relations and foreign minister; and Camille Boungou, member of the PCT Central Committee and general secretary of the PCT Central Committee Chairman's Secretariat.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side--N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister; Ye.M. Samotykin, consultant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; S.A. Kuznetsov, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of the Congo; and V.A. Likhachev and Yu. A. Chernyakov, USSR Foreign Ministry department chiefs.

On the Congolese side--Ange Edouard Poungui, member of the PCT Central Committee and adviser on financial questions to the Secretariat of the President of the Republic; Edouard Okombi, member of the PCT Central Committee and chief of the Army Main Political Directorate; Jacob Okanza, member of the PCT Central Committee and People's Republic of the Congo ambassador to the USSR; Aime Emmanuel Yoka, minister-delegate to the Presidency in charge of cooperation; Jean Itade, minister of industry and fishing; and Frank Gaston Tsikabaka-Lupey, ambassador, diplomatic adviser to the head of state and general secretary of the Ministry of Cooperation.

During the talks there was an examination of the state and prospects for the development of relations between the two countries, the situation in Africa and questions of mutual interest.

The Soviet leaders informed the Congolese delegation of the results of the 26th CPSU Congress, which has become an important milestone in the history of Soviet society and an event of great international significance, the Soviet Union's achievements in all spheres of social life and the program advanced at the congress for the further building of communism in the USSR, and the main avenues of the CPSU's foreign policy, which are an organic continuation of the peace program of the 24th and 25th party congresses.

The Congolese delegation assessed highly the Soviet people's successes in the economic, social and cultural spheres and the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state. It voiced its support for the constructive proposals advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress aimed at the consolidation of peace and the people's security, the normalization of the international situation, the curbing of the arms race and disarmament.

The Congolese delegation gave a briefing on the progress of the fulfillment of the decisions of the extraordinary Third PCT Congress, the activity of the country's leadership aimed at the further development of the Congolese revolution, the intensification of socioeconomic transformations and the consolidation of the Congo's economic independence. It stressed that the People's Republic of the Congo intends to continue firmly to follow an anti-imperialist, anticolonial course in its foreign policy.

The Soviet side welcomed the Congolese people's successes in strengthening national independence and ensuring conditions for the country's development along the path of building a society without man's exploitation of man and the Congo's contribution to the African people's liberation and the strengthening of peace and international security.

The participants in the talks noted with satisfaction that Soviet-Congolese relations are steadily strengthening and developing in the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of the Congo. They confirmed their mutual desire to further strengthen their ties of friendship and to expand the relations existing between the USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo on the basis of the principles of equality, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutual respect for sovereignty.

Proceeding from the level reached in friendly relations and with a view to further strengthening their political and legal basis, the sides concluded a treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo. They expressed the conviction that the treaty will be the foundation for the consolidation and development of Soviet-Congolese relations and the solidarity of the two countries in the joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and for peace and social progress.

The leaders of the Soviet Union and the Congo stated their determination to expand by every means political cooperation and the existing practice of consultations on the most topical problems of the present day.

Both sides welcomed the strengthening of ties between the CPSU and the PCT on the basis of joint adherence to the principles of scientific socialism and international solidarity and the ideals of peace and the peoples' freedom. The agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the PCT signed during the visit creates a firm basis for the further development of relations between the two parties.

The USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo expressed their interest in expanding and improving mutually advantageous economic, scientific and technical cooperation and in further developing relations in the sphere of culture, education, information, health care and sports. Agreements were signed on cooperation in a number of these spheres.

The exchange of opinions confirmed the commonality of the two countries' views on the international questions discussed.

The participants in the talks expressed serious concern at the complication of the world situation caused by the attempts of the most aggressive imperialist forces to find a way out of capitalism's political and economic difficulties by stepping up the arms race and militarization, stoking international tension and continuing the exploitation of the liberated countries.

They resolutely condemned as incompatible with the principles of the UN Charter and the task of preserving peace the policy of hegemonism and expansionism, including the imperialist powers' arbitrary proclamation of various parts of the worlds as zones of their "vital interests," the intensification of the tendency toward the export of counterrevolution and the suppression of the peoples' national liberation movement on the false pretext of the struggle against "international terrorism."

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of the Congo expressed themselves in favor of the unity of actions of the socialist community countries, the nonaligned states and the national liberation movements in the struggle for peace, international security and the peoples' freedom and independence. They advocate the galvanization of their joint efforts to repel the attempts of imperialism and reaction to undermine detente, disrupt the existing correlation of forces in the world, provoke conflicts and impose a new stage of the arms race on the peoples.

The USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo are convinced that under present conditions averting the threat of nuclear war, halting the arms race and implementing effective disarmament measures are more than ever the most urgent task. Advocating the maintenance of constructive dialogue between states belonging to different social systems, the sides expressed themselves in favor of continuing or resuming talks initiated earlier on questions of the limitation of the arms race and disarmament. They voiced their readiness to cooperate with other states in resolving fundamental questions such as the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, the total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, the consolidation of guarantees of security for nonnuclear states, and the creation of nuclear-free zones in Africa and other parts of the world.

The leaders of the Soviet Union and the Congo welcomed the positive changes which have taken place in Africa recently. Thanks to the African people's courageous struggle, supported by the progressive forces of the whole world, the process of eliminating the vestiges of colonialism and racism on the continent has entered its final stage.

Particular positive significance is attached to the fact that an increasing number of African countries are embarking on the path of progressive development, opting for the restructuring of society on the basis of socialist principles. The African countries role in international affairs is growing, as is their contribution to the struggle for the consolidation of peace and the just solution of urgent problems of world politics in accordance with the peoples' aspirations.

The sides resolutely condemn the intensification of the military and political interference by the United States and certain other NATO members in African states' affairs and imperialism's attempts to use African countries' territories to create military bases, which is a threat to the peoples of the continent and peace throughout the world. They noted the dangerous nature of the imperialist forces' partnership aimed against the interests of the national liberation movement and the progressive development of Africa's freedom-loving peoples.

The participants in the talks advocated the elimination of hotbeds of tension in Africa and the peaceful settlement of disputed issues between African states on the basis of the principles and corresponding decisions of the United Nations and the OAU. They are sure that the African peoples, building relations between each other in a spirit of good-neighborliness and cooperation, will not allow Africa to be turned into a target for the intrigues of forces hostile to peace and progress.

In this connection the USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo assessed highly the OAU's activity in eliminating vestiges of colonialism and racism and strengthening the African countries' independence and cohesion and cooperation. The Soviet side noted the substantial contribution made by the People's Republic of the Congo to the anti-imperialist and anticolonial struggle of the continent's peoples and to aid to their national liberation movements.

The leaders of the two states expressed serious concern at the persisting tense situation in the south of Africa and confirmed their full support for the African peoples' just struggle against the policy of the Republic of South Africa--the last bulwark of colonial and racist oppression on the continent--and for the elimination of the shameful system of apartheid.

The sides stressed that the militarization of the Republic of South Africa, which is being carried out with NATO's assistance, the racists' nuclear preparations and the intensification of armed pressure on neighboring states are not only turning the Republic of South Africa into a constant source of tension and military danger in southern Africa but also present a serious threat to world peace. Resolutely condemning the continuing cooperation between the Western powers and the Republic of South Africa, particularly in the military sphere, they urged all states to observe strictly the UN resolution on sanctions against the Republic of South Africa.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of the Congo demand the ending of the illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African regime and the immediate withdrawal of the Republic South Africa from Namibia. They denounce the attempts by the Pretoria racists and their Western patrons to resolve the Namibian question by bypassing the United Nations and to impose a neocolonialist puppet regime on that country's people. Confirming their support for the South-West African People's Organization as the sole genuine representative of the Namibian people, the USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo expressed themselves in favor of the full implementation of the UN resolutions concerning Namibia's independence.

The participants in the talks express their solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the other African countries which are the target for regular acts of aggression from the Republic of South Africa.

The sides pointed up the dangerous nature of the course of the present U.S. administration has set toward the consolidation of ties with the Republic of South Africa and also toward the expansion of support for the Angolan counterrevolutionaries as incompatible with the UN Charter and decisions.

The USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo condemn the imperialist powers' aggressive actions in building up their military presence in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf region. They confirmed their support for the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and for the UN General Assembly decisions on holding an international conference on this question.

The sides expressed profound concern at the dangerous development of the situation in the Near East. Condemning the attempts to impose separate deals on the Arab peoples, they expressed themselves in favor of an honest, collective search for an all-embracing settlement on a just and realistic basis, which could be achieved under the prevailing conditions within the framework of a specially convened international conference.

Such a settlement should provide for the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state, and the safeguarding of the right of all states in this region to independent and secure existence and development.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of the Congo state their full solidarity with the DRA in its revolutionary struggle and demand the immediate cessation of outside interference in the affairs of the Afghan people and their government. The sides stressed that the imperialist forces' gamble on continuing armed incursions into DRA territory is creating difficulties on the path of a political settlement in connection with Afghanistan, which could be achieved on the basis of the Afghan Government's well-known proposals.

The USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo support the efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to establish relations of good neighborliness and cooperation with the ASEAN countries and to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. The sides voice solidarity with the Vietnamese people's efforts aimed at defending their country against the intrigues of external aggressive forces. They confirmed their consistent position, which is that Kampuchea's People's Revolutionary Council is the sole legitimate representative of that country and is fully empowered to represent it in the United Nations and other international organizations and forums.

The sides confirmed their adherence to the goals and principles of the United Nations organization and their readiness to continue to promote the improvement of its effectiveness in maintaining world peace and consolidating the people's security and international cooperation on the basis of the strict observance of the UN Charter.

They noted the Nonaligned Movement's growing role in the international arena as an important factor of the struggle for the peoples' freedom and independence and against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. The conviction was voiced that the nonaligned states, following the movement's fundamental principles, will come out even more resolutely for peace, international security, the halting of the arms race and the consolidation of the liberated countries' political and economic independence.

The sides advocate the restructuring of international economic relations on a just, democratic basis, the total elimination of all forms of colonial and neocolonial exploitation, the safeguarding of all countries' sovereignty over their own natural resources, the halting of the multinational corporations' uncontrolled activity and the elimination of any artificial obstacles and discrimination in world trade.

The CPSU and PCT leaders noted with satisfaction that the talks which have taken place and the Soviet-Congolese documents which have been signed were an important new contribution to the further development and intensification of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries.

President D. Sassou-Nguesso expressed cordial thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government for the warm reception given to him and those accompanying him in the Soviet Union.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON CASTANEDA'S MOSCOW VISIT

Meeting With Gromyko

LD211740 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Talks took place today between Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs, and Jorge Castaneda, secretary of foreign relations of the United Mexican States. They exchanged views on a wide range of questions concerning both bilateral Soviet-Mexican relations as well as the state of affairs in the world. When discussing questions regarding the international situation, Comrade Gromyko expressed the Soviet side's strong determination to seek to improve the international situation by implementing the proposals presented at the 26th CPSU Congress by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The talks showed that the viewpoints of the USSR and Mexico on many important international problems are identical or close to each other and that they both wish to promote detente in the world. In this connection Comrade Gromyko noted the constructive role played by Mexico in the international arena.

Gromyko also gave a luncheon in honour of Castaneda today, at which the ministers exchanged speeches.

Tikhonov-Castaneda Talks

LD211808 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 May, TASS--The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Nikolay Tikhonov, received in the Kremlin today the minister of foreign affairs of Mexico, Jorge Castaneda, who is staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

During the conversation which passed in a friendly atmosphere the sides discussed questions of the further development of relations between the Soviet Union and Mexico, and some problems of the present-day international situation.

Nikolay Tikhonov dwelt on the programme of practical measures advanced by the 26th Congress of the CPSU and aimed at preserving peace, deepening detente and limiting the arms race. He reaffirmed the consistency of the Soviet Union's course of developing equal, mutually beneficial relations with all countries, including Latin American states. It was noted that Mexico played an ever-growing role in the international arena and made a constructive contribution to the efforts of peace-loving states aimed at improving the international situation and restraining the arms race.

Jorge Castaneda said that Mexico shared the point of view of the Soviet Union concerning the necessity of finding ways to improve the international situation, and supported the Soviet initiatives aimed at attaining this goal. He came out in favour of further expanding broad relations between Mexico and the Soviet Union in different fields, specifically in the field of trade and economic cooperation.

Luncheon Speeches

LD211816 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 May, TASS--The members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and the Foreign Minister of Mexico Jorge Castaneda have expressed satisfaction with the development of traditionally friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Mexico which are based on the principles of equality and mutually beneficial cooperation. They favoured the further expansion and deepening of these relations at their talks here.

The Mexican foreign minister is currently in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

Examining questions of the present-day international situation, Andrey Gromyko expressed the Soviet side's firm intention to work for the improvement of the international situation by implementing the proposals advanced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honour of Jorge Castaneda.

Greeting the guest, Andrey Gromyko said that "Soviet-Mexican relations are one of the most convincing examples that states with different social systems can and should successfully develop versatile mutually beneficial ties."

"At present", he went on to say, "in the conditions of the enhanced tension in the world, when a number of countries are escalating the arms race, threats are heard against sovereign states and calls for a return to the path of confrontation in international relations, it is vitally important for all peoples to uphold the line towards lessening of tensions in the world and prevent the sliding towards war. That is why the Soviet Union, its political leadership headed by Leonid Brezhnev state: It is necessary to do everything possible so as not to come to the fatal line to which mankind is being pushed by imperialism and international reaction which are trying to upset the present military-strategic equilibrium in the world, gain military superiority and attempt to dictate their will to other countries".

Andrey Gromyko stated that "the Soviet Union is prepared to continue to expand and strengthen relations of cooperation with Latin American countries both in bilateral ties and in resolving burning problems of the present time which concern the interests of all countries and peoples--preventing of war and curbing of the arms race."

Jorge Castaneda recalled in his reply speech that Mexico was the first country in the American Continent which established diplomatic relations in 1924 with the young Soviet Republic.

"Fifty-seven years after that event", the minister said, "we have the right to state that bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Mexico are excellent, they are of a friendly and cordial nature and are becoming increasingly broader with each day."

The Mexican foreign minister said: "Our positions on the main questions of international politics coincide, and Mexico sincerely values the efforts by the Soviet Union in the field of disarmament and detente."

SURINAME SIGNS CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD181724 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Panama, 18 May, TASS--An agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Suriname has been signed in Paramaribo the capital of Suriname. It determines the principles of cooperation in the fields of culture, art, literature, science and scientific research as well as inter-university contacts, medicine, sports, tourism, cinema, radio and television.

Andre Kamperveen, Suriname minister for youth, sports and culture, speaking after the signing of the agreement, said the agreement will promote further development of good relations between the two countries and will also serve the strengthening of peace and relaxation of international tension.

BREZHNEV ADDRESSES CELEBRATION MEETING IN TBILISI

Arrival in Tbilisi

LD211348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 21 May 81

[Excerpt] The head of the CPSU and the Soviet state arrived in Tbilisi today to take part in the celebrations to mark the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Georgia and the foundation of the Communist Party of Georgia. Arriving with Comrade Brezhnev was Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense. At the aircraft steps Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was welcomed with great cordiality by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; Gilashvili, chairman of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium; Pataridze, chairman of the republican Council of Ministers; and other leaders of the Georgian SSR.

Comrade Brezhnev was met by leaders of the delegations from Moscow, Leningrad and the union republics who have arrived for the jubilee celebrations; members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Grishin, Kunayev and Shcherbitskiy; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Aliyev, Kiselev, Rashidov and Solomentsev; first secretaries of union republic Communist Party Central Committees Griskevicius, Voss, Usubaliyev, Rasulov and Demirchyan; chairman of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Kalin; chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Yazkuliyev; chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Kebin; and second secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom Suslov.

Wreath-Laying Ceremonies

LD212048 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Tbilisi, 21 May, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev today laid a wreath to Lenin's momument in Tbilisi's central square on the eve of the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia and the Communist Party of Georgia. He was accompanied by Viktor Grishin, Dinmukhamed Kunayev, Dmitriy Ustinov, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, Geydar Aliyev, Tikhon Kiselev, Sharaf Rashidov, Mikhail Solomentsev, Eduard Shevardnadze, first secretaries of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the union republics, leaders of Georgia, and heads of the delegations which arrived here to attend the celebrations.

After that Leonid Brezhnev and other comrades visited the Victory Park where the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is situated. A magnificent Memorial of Glory has been erected here in time for the jubilee of the republic and the Communist Party of Georgia. The memorial is crowned with a monumental metal sculpture "Victory" symbolising a woman-mother, woman-worker thanking her sons for fulfilling with honour the sacred duty before the Soviet motherland. She is holding an oak tree branch symbolising an award to the heroic soldiers, soldiers-victors. The ensemble includes a cascade of waterfalls and fountains and the mosaic panel "Banners of Victory".

Glorious sons of Georgia carried till the victorious end the banner of victory over Nazism together with the whole people of the Soviet Union. About 700,000 Georgian soldiers fought on the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War. 164 of them were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, tens of thousands were awarded orders and medals. Among those who hoisted the flag of victory over the Reichstag was Georgian Meliton Kantaria. Leonid Brezhnev, who participated in the war from the first till final day, was invited as the most distinguished guest to open the Memorial of Glory. He cut the red ribbon, and wreaths were laid then to the eternal flame of the Memorial of Glory.

The participants in the solemn ceremony observed a minute of silence in memory of those who perished fighting for the freedom and independence of the socialist motherland. The state anthems of the Soviet Union and the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic were played during the laying of wreaths to Lenin's monument and the Memorial of Glory. The solemn ceremonies were completed by the marchpast of Soviet serviceman drawn from the army, air force and navy.

On the same day Leonid Brezhnev accompanied by Eduard Shevardnadze saw the places of interest of Tbilisi. He visited the capital's new housing developments and the old part of the city where large-scale restoration work is currently under way.

Anniversary Session

LD220624/LD220820 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0555 GMT on 22 May begins a live relay of a solemn session in Tbilisi devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic and the founding of the Communist Party of Georgia. Attending the session are Brezhnev, Shevardnadze, other republican leaders, Grishin, Kunayev, Ustinov, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev, Kiselev, Rashidov, and Solomentsev.

Shevardnadze welcomes Brezhnev and opens the session.

A proposal is adopted to elect an honorary presidium for the session consisting of CPSU Central Committee Politburo members.

At 0616 GMT, Brezhnev begins speaking.

Georgian Community Party First Secretary Shevardnadze begins speaking at 0654 GMT. He says that Brezhnev's speech will be studied and that much has to be done to improve discipline. He welcomes all of the delegations present, and ends his speech at 0738 GMT.

At 0739 GMT Moscow Gorkom First Secretary Grishin begins speaking. He mentions the Brezhnev speech and the successes achieved in Soviet Georgia. He discusses the contributions made to the USSR by Georgia and the Moscow Gorkom.

At 0750 GMT an announcer says that the relay has ended.

Brezhnev Speech

LD220711 Moscow TASS in English 0652 GMT 22 May 81

["Leonid Brezhnev's Speech at the Celebration Meeting in Tbilisi"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tbilisi, 22 May TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, delivered a speech in the city of Tbilisi today. He said:

"Dear comrades,

"On the occasion of the glorious 60th anniversary of the Georgian SSR and the Communist Party of Georgia I am sincerely glad to convey the most cordial greetings to you and all the working people of the republic on behalf of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

"Your holiday is a holiday for all Soviet people, for the whole large family of the Soviet peoples. It is known all over our country that Georgia is a beautiful land inhabited by open-hearted people, who have since times immemorial valued human nobleness, enthusiastic work, valour in battle and fidelity in friendship.

"Georgia's historical destinies were no easy ones. For centuries it was invaded by foreign conquerors, who devasted the country. But generations of your ancestors proved to be as solid as the rocks of the Caucasus. They upheld their independence, created and preserved the distinctive, in many respects unique, national culture. A salutary role was played by Georgia's voluntary joining with Russia, the friendship with the great Russian people, which deepened from century to century.

"The finest sons of the Georgian people were active participants in the Great October Revolution, courageously fought on the fronts of the Civil War. In the grim years of the Patriotic War Georgia's sons and daughters selflessly rose in defence of the Soviet homeland. Two hundred and seventy thousand of them--almost a third of the people from the republic who went to the front--gave up their lives in the struggle against the aggressor. The memory of these people is sacred.

"Socialism has brought Georgia real freedom, woken up the deeply ingrained creative strength of its people. In common with all of our republics, it has changed beyond recognition over the years of Soviet power.

"Industry in the republic--the metallurgical, motor, mechanical engineering, chemical and many other branches--has been actually created anew, and recently your plentiful land gratified us by the tapping of oil. Today Georgia goes, as a matter of fact, through a fresh, most important stage of industrialization at the highest technical level.

"There is the same picture of novelty in agriculture. In the Tenth Five-Year Plan period you achieved record crops of tea, citrus fruit, grapes, fruit and vegetables. The interesting experiments, which are carried out in the republic, are attentively studied in the country. I mean the perfection of the management of production and procurement of farm produce, work incentives, cooperation between socialized farms and personal plots.

"And take science, culture, and arts in Georgia. Scientists of the republic have made quite a lot of outstanding discoveries. Remarkable works have been produced in literature, painting, music, theatre, cinematography and architecture of Soviet Georgia, which enriched the multinational Soviet culture. Recent years have been marked by a considerable upsurge in artistic creativity. And in this field, of course, a role is played by the guiding activity of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, which has found a correct style in work with masters of culture, helps them and actively assists in their creative quest.

"All Soviet people also know Georgia as our all-union health resort. They are grateful to you for the warm hospitality, for what you do for the preservation of health of millions of the working people.

"On the whole the republic's contribution to the general wealth of the country is permanently on a rise. Over the years industrial output has doubled, and the average annual output of farm produce has increased by fifty per cent. The targets of the Tenth Five-Year Plan period as regards the main indicators of economic and social development have been fulfilled ahead of schedule. These are good achievements, comrades.

"Georgia has got off to a confident start in the new, Eleventh Five-Year Plan period too. You have put out 80 million roubles worth of industrial products in excess of the plan on the occasion of the jubilee. I congratulate you on this success.

"It is gratifying to note that an atmosphere of genuine international friendship prevails in Soviet Georgia. Georgians and Russians, Abkhazians and Ukrainians, Ossetes, Armenians and Azerbaijanians, Greeks and Kurds, representatives of more than 70 nationalities, work hand-in-hand for the benefit of the republic and the entire Soviet people. The experience of your republic is another convincing proof of the correctness of our party's Leninist nationalities policy.

"Your achievements are a result of persistent work of hundreds of thousands working people of the republic. They are also a result of the organizing and political activity of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, the Bureau of the Central Committee headed by Comrade Shevardnadze, whose vigour, creative approach to work and principledness we all know and value.

"We all remember what negative phenomena once took place in the republic. They were named in the decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU as regards the Tbilisi Party Committee and a number of other documents of the Central Committee, which were directly addressed to the communists and working people of Georgia. The aim of these documents was in the first place to improve fundamentally the situation in the republic, strengthen its economic potential and help the working people more successfully resolve the tasks of building communism.

"The party organization of the republic has drawn correct conclusions from this criticism. You succeeded in launching a principled and uncompromising struggle against negative phenomena for strengthening the party and state discipline, for a correct policy on cadres."

"Much has been done to ensure positive processes in the republic's economic and social life. Care must further be taken that the moral atmosphere in Georgia be as pure as your mountain air, and that young people know well and carry on the best traditions of the older generations, selfless workers and patriots infinitely devoted to the homeland. Soviet Georgia's advanced people are our common pride and glory, and on the day of the jubilee the country expresses gratitude to them on behalf of the entire Soviet people.

"But, of course, comrades, everything that has been said is not to mean that you have no serious problems and shortcomings in work. There are, regrettably, quite enough, of both.

"In the next few years Georgia shall improve its performance as regards some essential indicators of economic development. You, for example, lag behind in farm output, especially the output of meat, milk and eggs. In industry you still have a great fluctuation of manpower and losses of work time. You must more speedily commission new production facilities. The reconstruction of a number of major enterprises, the development of the young oil industry and facilities for the extraction of manganese and copper ore is to be carried out at an accelerated rate. Quite a lot is also to be done to resolve the housing and a number of other social problems. You have a very important problem of making a fuller use of the manpower resources. They must be more actively drawn into the resolution of key economic problems both in the republic and outside it.

"You raise the question of construction of a railway straight across the Caucasian pass. This idea has long existed. The difficulties involved in such a construction are enormous. But no less difficulties are created by the lack of a railway. The time has, perhaps, come to attend closely to that very complex engineering, but also a very important economic problem.

"Ensuring a further rise in Georgia's economy calls for increasing the effectiveness and specialization of its agriculture. Your contribution to the implementation of the all-union food programme should be increased. You have reserves here.

"The task which the party has set now on the scale of the whole country is to ensure reliably within the shortest possible time the supply of our people with foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials. We must resolve it and we will resolve it by all means. Presently the food programme is being drawn up. It is no fruit of merely theoretical calculations, it must be based on the experience and potentialities of the economy. Hence, it is very important that collective and state farms, districts, regions, and all the republics should specifically determine what can be their maximum, I stress, maximum, contribution to this cause of paramount significance. We must give careful thought how to ensure that each rouble of capital investments, each additional ton of fertilizers should be fully repaid by the growth of productivity of fields, orchards and farms.

"Both collective and state farms, all people employed in agriculture must be truly interested in ensuring more and more farm production for the benefit of the whole country. They must have both moral and material incentives. Skillful use of the local resources, a keen consideration for the climatic and other peculiarities of a given zone, a correct choice of the set of crops--can all be more effectively done on the spot. A rule must be made not to impede the initiative from the grass-roots, but encourage it, provided, of course, it does not run counter to the general state interests.

"Stock-breeding, is of course, the most important component part of the food programme. No wonder that the 26th congress called it the object of the main effort. But in your republic the results in this field still leave much to be desired. Stock productivity grows at an insufficiently fast rate. Therefore it is correct that you have now taken course for turning Georgia into a republic of highly developed stock-breeding. The key task in insuring an upsurge of stock-breeding is a strengthening of the forage base. In this respect the current five-year plan period must in a considerable measure become that of forage production."

"Agriculture is not isolated from the other fields of the economy. Agricultural production is ensured now not only by the work in the fields and on farms, but also by the operation of hundreds of mills and factories and by perfect organisation of transportation. Therefore, it is clear, comrades, that every ministry, organization and enterprise must provide in its plans for specific measures for assisting in this effort, considering the task set by the party of resolving the food problem. I mean the indicators of growth of supplies of equipment, mineral fertilizers, fuel and other means of production for agriculture, processing of farm produce, broadening of construction of production facilities and cultural and everyday service facilities in the countryside.

"I would like to touch specifically upon another issue, which concerns both the town and the countryside. It is the drive for a rational, cost-saving utilization of material resources, an effort to prevent losses of all kinds. We lose excessively much of the produce because we have not yet learnt to take care of the people's property well. We lose because of a half-hearted attitude of some people in production, because of miscalculations of designers, because some or other managers of enterprises lack a statesman-like approach, because of a poor organization of transportation and storage of products.

"Serious attention must be devoted to ensuring timely and complete processing of the whole crop grown on collective and state farms. Of much importance in this effort is a thrifty approach and initiative by the administration of collective and state farms, of all workers of the countryside. It is also one of the most important objectives of the ministries concerned, all party, soviet and economic bodies. An effort must be made so that literally not a single kilogram of grain fruit and vegetables should be lost.

"Losses do not come about by themselves, there are specific culprits. We are not sufficiently strict in calling these culprits to task. On the other hand, we do not yet sufficiently encourage those who can save raw materials, fuel and energy, who can save every kopeck belonging to the state. And it must be done by all means, comrades. It is not in vain that our economy is called the people's economy. The whole of its development is subordinated to the benefit of the people. We are strong enough to block all channels of losses, if we mobilize for this effort all of our party, soviet, trade union, Young Communist League organizations and the entire people. Active involvement of all the working people in the effort to prevent the losses is a good form of the participation of the masses in the administration of the affairs of the society.

"Comrades, the 26th Congress of the CPSU has given an invigorating impulse to the labour and political activeness of the entire Soviet people. The decisions of the congress stimulate the people's thoughts and sharpen their sense of the new. The atmosphere of enthusiasm, which prevailed at the congress, has conveyed to the whole country. The Soviet people met the spring of the new five-year plan period quite well, which is convincingly seen from the statistics. The main thing now is not to lose momentum, to follow up confidently the successes achieved by us in advancing towards new gains. I trust that your republic too, will cope with this task.

"Let me, comrades, now dwell a little on international affairs."

"The foreign policy ideas of the 26th Congress of the CPSU are doing their job, clearing the way to a serious political dialogue, to talks on the basic problems of war and peace. Had it not been for these major and bold initiatives of our congress all the present political landscape would seem flat and featureless as the Caucasus would without the Caucasian range. Three months have passed after the congress, and none of the themes suggested by us for discussion has lost anything of its significance. On the contrary, their significance for today is increasing."

"Take, for instance, the region of the Middle East which is really near for Georgia as well as for all of our country. What is taking place there is cruel, tragic and dangerous."

"Indeed can one close one's eyes to the rightless position and suffering of millions of Palestinians? Can one be left indifferent to the fate of Lebanon, which is literally bleeding white because it is torn by the Israeli military? One rash step and a military conflagration may engulf the entire region of the Middle East, and it is hard to tell how far the sparks of this fire will fly."

"The Soviet Union came up with a proposal which offers a good chance for working collectively in order to stabilise the situation in the Middle East. It suggested calling an international conference on this question. Our proposal on this score met with a broad positive response in Arab countries and in many other states."

"We are for active talks in order to improve international relations. This refers fully to the situation in the Persian Gulf and around Afghanistan. This situation has deteriorated because Washington tried to put gross pressure on Iran and to organize an intervention against the Afghan revolution. The situation was aggravated by an unprecedented concentration of the U.S. Armed Forces throughout the region."

"How to relieve the situation? We see several opportunities for this: to talk separately of ensuring peace and security in the Persian Gulf region and also separately of settling the situation around Afghanistan--or to discuss international aspects of both of these questions in connection with each other. In doing so, of course, it is necessary that the sovereignty of all states of the zone should be reliably safeguarded. There must be no question of interference in their internal affairs. So the Soviet Union is ready for negotiations, indeed different versions of negotiations. The only trouble is that in the NATO camp, where they like so much to talk of 'Soviet expansion' and 'the Soviet menace' they have still given no reply to our proposals."

"In respect of Afghanistan, our position is absolutely clear. We stand for its full independence, we respect its status of a non-aligned country. The USSR, just as Afghanistan itself, favours a political settlement that would put an end to the undeclared war against Afghanistan and give it dependable guarantees of non-interference."

"An agreement on political settlement would make it possible to establish, in agreement with the Afghan side, time limits and an order of withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Non-resumption of intervention against Afghanistan must be reliable and guaranteed. Troops could be withdrawn step by step as the agreements reached are translated into reality. Things are held back, first of all, by the stubborn refusal of the Pakistani leaders to come to terms with Afghanistan and to stop interfering in its affairs."

"Comrades, we have just celebrated Victory Day. And in a month's time it will be forty years since the beginning of the Great Patriotic War. These dates--May 9 and June 22--make us think again and again over what is happening in Europe where world wars were started twice. In the seventies, Europe felt the taste of detente. But now the situation is changing for the worse. This is primarily because of the NATO's decision to deploy new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. This NATO plan, which was reaffirmed at the Rome session of the Council of this bloc, is called upon to provide satisfaction for the Pentagon's groundless appetites. They do not meet the interests of security of the Europeans. The question of limitation and even reduction of nuclear-missile armaments in Europe on the basis of the balance of forces and observance of the principle of equality can and must be decided through negotiations. We are ready for them. It is now up to Washington."

"At the same time, I must say with a full sense of responsibility that we cannot leave without consequences the deployment on European soil of new American nuclear missiles aimed at the USSR and our allies. In this case we will have to think about extra defence measures. If necessary, we shall find impressive means to safeguard our vital interests. And then the NATO planners should not complain."

"But, I repeat, this is not our choice. A peace based on mutual intimidation does not attract us. We prefer a peace under which the levels of armaments are becoming lower and lower and the scale and quality of cooperation in all fields grow and are improved."

"The Soviet Union is for agreements capable of moderating the sharpness of the military confrontation between the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. These aims are served specifically by the proposal for calling a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The question of such a conference is being discussed at a meeting of representatives of 35 states in Madrid. The Soviet statement on its readiness to spread confidence-building measures to the entire European part of our country was a big step designed to clear obstacles in the way of the convocation of such a conference, provided, of course, the Western states also take a similar step. But they, for no obvious reason, pretend to forget about it. If Western states are not prepared to say now what will be their reciprocal step in extending the zone of confidence-building measures, they could give their reply not in Madrid but directly at the conference.

A movement against the deployment of new American missiles and for an earliest beginning of talks with the Soviet Union is now growing in West European countries. Many statesmen there are aware of the need for preserving detente. More and more people realise that a policy of refusing to have talks and reliance on military force is a policy renouncing common sense.

The great Rustaveli said more than eight centuries ago 'do not boast of your strength, people. Drop this silly game...for a tiny spark is enough to burn down a forest! It would be good for people in all countries and on all continents to heed this wise call today when the threshold of the third millenium of our era is already in sight!'" [Quotation marks as received]

"Dear comrades, you are having a wonderful holiday and you mark your jubilee in a worthy manner. It can be said that jubilee celebrations here are permeated with a spirit of friendship of the peoples, labour enthusiasm and pride in what has been achieved and the great plans for the future. And this is very good, for there is great intensive work ahead for all of us."

"What shall I wish you for the future? Act more boldly, work still harder and raise further the prestige of Soviet Georgia. The Soviet people are confident that your sunny republic will gladden again the country more than once by new labour victories."

"I wish you success, comrades, and great personal happiness."

"Long live Soviet Georgia, the bearer of four orders!"

"Fraternal greetings to the communists of Georgia!"

"Long live the inviolable friendship of the Soviet peoples!"

BRIEFS

ARCHITECTS' UNION ELECTION--Moscow, 14 May, TASS--Anatoly Polyansky was elected today first secretary of the Board of the USSR Union of Architects at the congress of that creative workers union that ended today. He replaced as head of the USSR Union of Architects Georgy Orlov who headed the union since 1963. Anatoly Polyansky was born in 1928. He studied at Moscow Institute of Architecture where he is teaching now. Among his most widely known works is the Soviet pavilion at the world exhibition in Brussels, the reconstruction of the Soviet Union's biggest Young Pioneer camp artek in the Crimea, buildings of Soviet embassies in several foreign countries. Anatoly Polyansky has been awarded the honorary title of People's Architect of the USSR, a State Prize of the USSR. He is full member of the USSR Academy of Arts, doctor of art criticism. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 14 May 81 LD]

NEW APPROACHES TO SIBERIA'S DEVELOPMENT URGED

LD210941 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 May 81 p 2

[Acad A. Aganbegyan article: "Siberia's Programs"]

[Text] The huge spending on opening up Siberia's natural resources has promopted a pretty widespread opinion that the development of production forces in the eastern regions lowers the overall economic efficiency of the national economy. But in actual fact social labor productivity there is 20 percent higher than the average all-union figure. And the capital investment on creating fuel and energy capacities in Siberia is recouped much more rapidly.

There is a profound basis for the necessity--stressed in the 26th party congress decisions--for the faster development of the country's eastern regions. During the last 5-year plan Siberia gave the country one-fourth of its total extractive industry output. Siberia's resources accounted for practically all the increases in production of fuel and commerical timber and lumber. Today one ton of oil in two and one cubic meter of gas in three are extracted in Siberia. Siberian rivers account for more than half our hydroelectric power resources and superpoerful hydroelectric power stations with high technical and economic indicators can be constructed on them. The Kansko-Achinskaya coal deposit is one of the biggest in the world. The country's nonferrous metallurgy is largely based on Norilsk ores. Finally, in the region's huge expanses, including in southern regions, there are many large sites suitable for energy-intensive industrial complexes.

At the same time the scale and complexity of the problems of opening up Siberia's wealth, which make it necessary to seek new approaches toward resolving the tasks, must not be left out of account. An integrated, scientifically substantiated strategy, the greatest possible orientation toward the latest scientific and technical achievements and the immediate utilization of those achievements are more necessary in Siberia than anywhere. A definite basis for this sort of approach is created by the Siberia program formulated by the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department, which covers the focal questions of the comprehensive development, and the solution of social problems. The basis for the formulation of the program has the main principle that what must be developed in Siberia is whatever will yield the greatest effect for the country's entire national economy.

The characteristic peculiarities of the upcoming stage stem from this. Whereas in past years the growth of the Siberian economy has been accounted for largely by the extractive sectors, the emphasis today is shifting toward thorough and comprehensive on-the-spot processing of the natural raw materials. In other words, it is a question of developing ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical, pulp and paper and microbiological industries, and the machine-building production facilities to support those sectors. For instance, the country's biggest petrochemical base is being created in the regions of Tobolsk and Tomsk. And the construction of enterprises to make fuller use of casinghead gas will make it possible to reduce losses of that gas by a factor of 2.5. It is planned to construct in Siberia plants to produce equipment for the oil, gas and chemical industries.

In accordance with "The Basic Guidelines" for the country's economic and social development adopted by the 26th party congress, it is planned to implement three extremely important targeted regional programs in Siberia. One of them is connected with developing the west Siberian oil and gas complex, where over the course of the 5-year plan oil extraction is to be increased to 385-395 million tons, and gas extraction to 330-370 billion cubic meters. The second program covers problems in the development of the Angara-Yenisey region, which extends from the Arctic Ocean to south Krasnoyarskiy Kray and Irkutskaya Oblast. The key idea of this program is creating complexes of the most diverse production facilities around major sources of cheap energy. Finally, the third program is connected with the economic opening up of the Baykal-Amur Railroad zone.

Each of these programs has its own peculiarities. But the way in which the various production facilities are combined and linked to local resources, transportation systems and the creation of comfortable living conditions for people is common to them all. This new way is called the territorial production complex (TPK) and, incidentally, first emerged in Siberia. For instance, within the framework of the Angara-Yenisey program it is planned to concentrate during the 11th 5-Year Plan on forming two TPKS--The Kansko-Achinskity and the Sayanskiy. And the construction of the Boguchanskaya GES will be the prelude to a future Nizhne-Angarskiy TPK.

The Sayanskity TPK is specially highlighted in "The Basic Guidelines" and will serve as a graphic example of the comprehensive approach toward resolving tasks. Here it is planned to largely complete the construction of the Sayand-Shushenskaya GES, the biggest in the country, and to commission capacities at the Abakanskiy freight car building plant and the Sayanskiy aluminum plant. Construction of the major--12-enterprise--electrical equipment industry center in Minusinsk will continue. At the same time a powerful cluster of light and food industry enterprised with an annual production of more than 41 billion has already been created in this TPK and intensive agriculture is developing. Consequently a reliable foundation has been laid for the TPK's balanced development.

The program for the economic opening up of the Baykal-Amur Railroad zone needs to be dealt with separately. Although the railroad will be commissioned as a through line only at the end of the 5-year plan, there is already discussion of opening up an immense territory of 1.5 million square km with tremendous natural resources. This is the location of the Yuzhno-Yakutskiy TPK, where the Neryungrinskiy opencut coal mine is to reach full capacity. The country's biggest coal-enriching factory is to start operations and the first units of the Yuzhno-Yakutskaya GRES are to be commissioner. Work is now underway in connection with the technical and economic substantiation of the construction of a "Little Baykal-Lamur Railroad" to Yakutsk. This would run right through the TPK with its iron ore and apatite deposits and the famous Aldan deposits of mica and nonferrous and previous metals.

The prospects for developing the Baykal-Amur Railroad zone are to a great extent bound up with the opening up of the Udokan deposit, whose copper-bearing sandstones are an extremely valuable, albeit rather inaccessible, raw material. A block of copper ore the shape of an inverted bowl is hidden beneath a mountain that must be removed. In order to exploit this wealth, it will be necessary to create special techniques for recovering the copper from the ores, which are diverse. But it will all be worthwhile. With extraction on so large a scale, each additional percentage point of metal recovered is equivalent to the output of a whole mine.

Of course, the active development of the Baykal-Amur Railroad zone will take more than one 5-year plan. The USSR Academy of Sciences scientific council on Baykal-Amur Railroad problems has substantiated proposals for creating a new industrial belt for the country along the railroad, and determined priorities in bringing the region's natural resources into economic circulation. In particular, consideration has been given to questions of forming a Verkhne-Lenskiy TPK with a powerful timber processing industry and the extraction of potash raw materials, and developing the north Baykal Mountain area, which would involve opening up the Kholodninskoye polymetallic deposit and the Molodezhnoye chrysotile-asbestos deposit. The long term holds in store the creation of a Far Eastern metallurgical base using the region's iron ore and coal, with natural gas coming from Yakutia.

The scale and complexity of the work that lies ahead is such that the USSR Gosplan in conjunction with ministries and departments, ought even now to be preparing more activity a detailed forward-looking program for the opening up of the railroad zone.

Each of the aforementioned regional targeted programs is a package of interconnected measures aimed at securing end results. Like any new form of economic activity, they have to be buttressed not only with scientific recommendations but also organizationally and in terms of planning. The first steps in this direction has been taken: The most important Siberian TPK's are now items featuring in plans--the appropriate indicators will be set for them for the 5-year plan. However, a question that remains open is: How is the implementation of the regional programs to be administered? Who will carry out the day-to-day coordination of the activities of the many ministries and departments participating in the programs?

Those questions are of fundamental significance. In the last few years we have repeatedly seen for ourselves the perils of departmental disunity. Even organizations like Glavtyumenneftegaz and Glavtyumengeologiya, for instance, often cannot find a common language though they are linked by a common task. The oilmen have magnificently organized the drilling process and have first-class equipment. An ordinary administration of theirs carries out more drilling than the gas industry workers' entire main administration. You might think nothing could be simpler than to transfer people and give help in the shape of equipment--that would be the natural approach in a single department. But it is still extremely difficult to resolve such questions.

How is administration to be ensured in the resolution of large-scale sectorial tasks? To some extent past experience may offer an answer to that question. At one time, when the Uralo-Kuznetskiy combine was being created, a council of people's commissars' Bureau headed by V. Kuybyshev was set up. It had wide powers--including the right to redistribute funds and to compel departments, in the name of the council of people's commissars, to do whatever the state required at a given moment. A USSR Council of Ministers commission on questions of developing the West Siberian oil and gas complex has now been formed. Similar commissions having the right to make decisions that are binding on all departments should be set up for the other regional programs as well. Moreover, in my view, there is a need to introduce posts of agent, with the rank of USSR minister, to implement on-the-spot interdepartmental administration of the program. A USSR Gosplan territorial commission has been created in the West Siberian oil and gas complex for this purpose.

Such measures may seem exceptional. But it should not be forgotten that the tasks of developing Siberia's production forces are themselves marked by special complexity and national economic significance. In order to resolve them successfully, it is often necessary to resolutely abandon conventional ideas in technical policy and obsolete organizational principles.

Everybody is well aware of the difficulty of attracting manpower resources to Siberia and the North, in whose harsh climate the per capita cost of the construction involved in development is often R17,000-R20,000 per year. It is clear from this that technical progress in these regions must be geared as far as possible to the widespread mechanization and automation of processes, to the creation of "unmanned" production facilities and to the use of hardware with a large unit capacity. The comprehensive utilization of raw-material resources and a high degree of production concentration must be typical features of it.

Nor must the close connections which exist between individual problems in opening up Siberia's wealth be forgotten. For instance, for many years there has been talk of creating hardware modified for the North. But now a specific task is arising--it is necessary to open up an extremely large gas deposit in the Urengoy area. And once again the question is arising of special alloys with a high cold-resistance threshold and of industrial rubber articles, lubricants and heat-insulating materials capable of operating in low temperatures. However, according to specialists' calculations, the switch to hardware modified for the North would make it possible to save up to R1.5-2 billion per year in Siberia, and, which is more important, to stop enlisting about a million extra people to repair and service equipment. There must also be an end to the notorious economies on housing and social, cultural and consumer services, which result in serious losses. As early as in this 5-year plan housing of at least the countrywide average standard must be supplied.

The time has come for many of our economic leaders, scientists, designers and planners to realize that what is expensive for the developed regions of the center and south of the country may be the only economically justified option under the harsh Siberian conditions.

For instance, the cheapness of the electricity generated in Serbia makes it possible to make extensive use of the advantages of electrotechnical processes and new working metalworking methods notable for their great energy-intensiveness. Equally, "exotic" means of transportation--ranging up to ground-effect vehicles and airship-helicopter hybrids--may prove irreplaceable here. In short, Siberia and its problems demand a creative, not a traditional approach in both technical policy and questions of organization and administration. In this connection the words spoken by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev from the rostrum of the 26th party congress must be a guide to action for us all: "...the improvement of the organizational structure of administration brooks no inertia. The living, developing organism of the administration of the economy must not be tailored to settled, customary forms. On the contrary, the forms must be brought into line with the changing economic tasks."

BODYUL ADDRESSES COOPERATIVE PACESETTERS' RALLY

LD211031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Cooperative Workers' Targets"]

[Text] The tasks facing Tsentrosoyuz in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions are being discussed at the first all-union rally of consumer cooperative pacesetters--socialist competition winners in the 10th 5-Year Plan--which opened on 14 May in Moscow.

The meeting warmly applauded and greeted with great enthusiasm the message to the rally participants from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The message was read out by I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

A report was delivered by A.A. Smirnov, chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz Board. In the current 5-year period the main tasks of all the systems subdivisions are to substantially improve trade in the countryside, expand purchases of agricultural products and raw material and increase goods production. The rally is attended by CPSU Central Committee department chiefs V.A. Karlov, Ya. I. Kabkov and F.I. Mochalin; USSR Trade Minister A.I. Struyev; All-Union Komsomol Central Committee First Secretary B.N. Pastukhov; AUCCTU Secretary A.V. Viktorov, and ministry and department executives. The rally continues.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES PROBLEMS

LD200749 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 May carries on page 2 a 2,000-word "Economic Review" by Vasiliy Parfenov entitled "The Contract Is More Precious Than Money." In the context of improvement of the management mechanism, Parfenov places great emphasis on the need to move away from the idea of plan fulfillment in purely monetary terms and to treat the fulfillment of orders as a priority. Quoting examples from various sectors, he shows that in many cases, although overall plans have been fulfilled, individual items have not been produced in full. He says that this practice has repercussions throughout the national economy. With reference to light industry the article says that "last year the sector supplied fewer products than were envisaged by orders, the shortfall amounting to R2.5 billion. But the sum was made up by producing articles which had not been ordered. Readers might well ask what USSR Light Industry Minister N. Tarasov and the USSR Gosplan Department are doing in order to switch to the assessment of enterprise work in terms of normative net output and the supply of all items on the order list." Parfenov goes on to say that "the country's leading enterprises elaborate intraplant delivery plans." They are "broken" down not only into months but even into 10-day periods and weeks." The article stresses the need for efficient, thorough liaison between subcontractors on the basis of economic contracts and goes on to say that "many sectors now have links as strong as those between subcontractors. It would be a good idea to establish precise legal norms regulating 'horizontal' relations between ministries, and let them also conclude contracts, sector with sector." Coordination is a major factor in the national economy's rate of development, Parfenov writes, reducing waste and "enabling us to make maximum use of the gigantic potential of our socialist production."

CSA REPORTS PROGRESS OF SPRING SOWING WORK

LD211628 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] The farms of the country have succeeded in achieving a sharp acceleration in the rate of sowing. Over 30 million hectares of fields were sown last week. This was the highest increase since the start of sowing.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that by 18 May spring crops had been sown on 87.4 million hectares. Equipment is being used in a highly productive manner in many oblasts of the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, and Kazakhstan. Grain and pulse crops, not counting maize, have been sown on more than 52 million hectares. The farms are paying particular attention to the quality of the work. Farms are also planting potatoes and sowing vegetables and fodder crops.

More on Spring Work

LD211622 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has announced figures for the progress of sowing at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The most work is being carried out in the grain-fields. At the start of the present week, a total of 52 million hectares was occupied by wheat, sunflowers, barley and other grain crops. The rate of work speeded up particularly perceptibly over the last week, when grain sowing was begun by farms in the eastern areas of the country--the Urals, Siberia and north Kazakhstan. At present, on an average machine operators are sowing every day no less than 4.5 million hectares to spring crops. Such a work rate ensures completion within the optimum period. In the RSFSR, the sowing of sugar beet is nearing completion. This has been carried out over a wide area by industrial technology. Rice occupies half a million hectares, half the planned area. The sowing of rice has ended in the Ukraine and in many farms in Central Asia. Mass work is now in progress in the rice paddies of the Far East. The millet sowing plan has been successfully fulfilled in Stavropolskiy Kray and in Astrakhanskaya, Odesskaya and many other oblasts.

PARTY-GOVERNMENT DECISION ON HARVEST, PROCUREMENTS

LD211041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 81 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures To Ensure the Gathering of the Harvest, Procurements of Agricultural Products and Fodder in 1981 and the Successful Wintering of Livestock in the Period 1981-82."

With a view to ensuring the prompt harvesting and procurements in 1981 of agricultural products and high-quality coarse and succulent fodder and successful livestock wintering, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have instructed union republic communist party central committees and councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, [Goskomselkhoztekhnika] the USSR Ministry of Procurements, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the Tsentrosoyuz, kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms-autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms, local agricultural organs and of kolkhoz, sovkhoz and procurement organization leaders to ensure timely preparations for harvesting and procuring agricultural products and fodder in 1981 and also successful livestock wintering in the 1981-82 period, for which they must:

--Elaborate and implement specific measures to step up the rate of repair of harvesting equipment and transport facilities in order to make ready this equipment no later than 2 weeks before the start of the harvest, paying special attention to the quality of its repair. To this end they must ensure the full utilization of the capacities of the repair shops of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika enterprises, organizing two-shift working. Where necessary workers from industrial enterprises must be enlisted for repair work;

--Create by the time harvesting and fodder procurement begins the necessary exchange stocks of components, subassemblies and spare parts in USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika organizations and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, prepare stationary and mobile technical servicing facilities, ensure the reliable work of dispatcher system communications and take steps for the prompt repair of stockraising premises, fodder shops, warehouse premises and silage and cured hay stores, drying centers and the equipment for these installations;

--Elaborate and implement measures to prevent losses of agricultural produce during harvesting and transportation to procurement centers and storage areas;

--Staff farms with tractor driver and machine operator cadres for two-shift work by machine and tractor units and combines and ensure the improvement of machine operator cadres' qualifications, the introduction of advanced methods of equipment utilization on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the organization of harvesting work on the basis of the utilization of harvesting and transport complexes (detachments) and the widespread development of socialist competition among agricultural machine operators to achieve the greatest labor productivity while ensuring high quality of work and the maximum utilization of the harvesting machinery's capacity;

--Ensure the appropriate organization of public catering, cultural, consumer and medical services on farms during the period of the harvesting and procurement of agricultural products and fodder;

--Pay special attention to the organization of the fulfillment and overfulfillment on every farm of plans for the procurement of hay, cured hay, silage, grass meal and granulated and pelletized fodder and to the utilization of all reserves for the additional accumulation of fodder resources and their rational utilization on farms. Make the maximum use for fodder purposes of sugar beet and potato haulm, waste from vegetable growing, straw, chaff, waste from the food industry and waste food collected in cities and industrial centers from the population and at trade and public catering enterprises. Ensure the procurement and creation of emergency feed stocks on winter pastures;

--Take steps for the prompt procurement of fodder from all areas of sown grass and natural meadows and also from gullies, ravines, river flood-plains, woodlands, roadsides and other areas of grass. Increase secondary sowings of fodder crops, particularly on irrigated land. Ensure the full and timely harvesting of straw and chaff when harvesting grain crops, and preserve straw from the harvests of previous years. Basically complete the delivery of fodder to stockraising farms before the livestock start to be moved indoors and also take the necessary steps to protect fodder from fire and theft. Establish strict control over the quality of fodder during its procurement and storage;

--Elaborate and implement on every farm a package of measures aimed at maximizing the increase in numbers of calves, piglets and lambs and young poultry, securing the necessary increase in the publicly owned herd, fulfilling pledges for the sale of livestock products to the state and considerably increasing the sale of piglets and young poultry to kolkhoz members, workers and employees to raise and fatten;

--Complete by 1 November 1981 the veterinary examination of the entire livestock population left for the wintering period and the implementation of a package of preventive veterinary measures to avert animal diseases.

Union republic communist party central committees and councils of ministers, kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms, autonomous republic councils of ministers, local soviet ispolkoms and trade union and Komsomol organs are instructed to launch promptly mass political work aimed at the successful implementation of the harvesting and procurement of agricultural products and fodder in 1981 and prepartion for livestock wintering. They must ensure the correct placement and organization of the work of communists, local soviet deputies, the trade union and Komsomol aktiv and People's Control workers in decisive sectors of production and increase their role and responsibility in the struggle for the full safekeeping, rapid transportation and good-quality processing of the harvest.

To accelerate the harvesting of grain crops depending on prevailing conditions, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, by agreement with union republic councils of ministers, are authorized, during the period May through August 1981, to amend the deadlines for the delivery of harvesting equipment and when necessary to send experienced combine operators from other union republics to the Kazakh SSR and the RSFSR virgin land regions for the harvesting period.

The USSR Gossnab and USSR ministries and departments which produce harvesting and other agricultural machinery, motor vehicles, tractor trailers and spare parts for them, batteries, metal output, subassemblies, industrial rubber and electrical equipment items, equipment and other materials for production purposes are requested to ensure in 1981 their production and delivery to agriculture and the water resources sector in the quantities and within the deadlines set by the resolution.

Industrial ministries and departments have been set a target for the additional production and delivery to agriculture of agricultural machinery, spare parts for tractors, motor vehicles, harvesting machinery and tractor trailers, and also fuels, lubricants and other materials.

Union republic councils of ministers and the USSR State Committee for Forestry have been set the target of ensuring in 1981 the procurement of hay from state woodland and the production of meal from new green growth on trees.

Instructions have been given for local industry enterprises to increase production of manual haymaking implements in order to meet fully the requirements of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and of the population for these implements.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and other ministries and departments have been told to take the necessary steps to accelerate the construction, modernization and commissioning no later than November 1981.

The USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry are instructed to complete for the season when the bulk of livestock and poultry arrives and repair and preparation of meat processing enterprises no later than 1 August and poultry combines no later than 1 July 1981.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika are recommended to accumulate, by the time of the 1981 harvest, fuel and lubricants in quantities sufficient to ensure the uninterrupted operation of the motor vehicle and tractor pool, to establish strict control over the utilization and storage of petroleum products on farms, to prevent their misuse and to take steps for the economical expenditure of fuel and lubricants in strict accordance with existing norms. Monthly schedules are being established for the shipment of fuel and lubricants to the union republics.

The Ministry of Railways, the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet, and the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet are instructed to ensure the priority shipment of motor vehicles, tractors, agricultural machinery, spare parts, fuel and lubricants and other freight dispatched to agriculture to ensure the harvest is brought in.

The Ministry of Railways is recommended:

--To ensure in 1981 the accelerated delivery of freightcars carrying fruit and vegetables to their destinations, providing in the traffic schedules for the running of specialized trains at increased speeds to ship this produce;

--To ensure a supply of freightcars for shipping sugar beet from railside sugar beet reception centers to sugar refineries, with a view to completing sugar beet shipments by 15 December 1981;

--To ship, from 1 October 1981 through 1 May 1982, in line with orders from union republic councils of ministers, coarse fodder for kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises procured in other republics, krays and oblasts at rates 50 percent below the existing tariff without levying fines for underloading cars when their entire volume is filled with pressed coarse fodder.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Procurements are instructed to ensure strict control over farms' full provision with their own high-quality seeds, the creation of emergency and carry-over grain and pulse crop seed stocks on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in other state enterprises and also the fulfillment of plans for procurement of high-quality seeds for state resources. Authorization is given for the use for seed purposes only of the harvest which has been grown of scarce or promising grain and pulse crop and simple corn hybrid strains.

Union republic councils of ministers are authorized to enlist for the 1981 harvest trucks and high-sided trailers [bortovyye avtopritsepi] belonging to all enterprises, institutions and organizations with driver personnel and repair facilities without detriment to the basic production facility, except for ministry and department motor vehicles on the approved list.

It is deemed necessary to organize 24-hour working by trucks in shipping grain and other agricultural products, recruiting where necessary drivers from other sectors of the national economy.

Provision is made for motor vehicle drivers, repair workers, mechanics, convoy chiefs and automobile facility traffic controllers and also truck drivers of kolkhozes and interfarm enterprises and organizations sent to work on the shipment of grain and other agricultural products, silage and cured hay and other fodder to retain 75 percent of their average wage but not less than the wage (fixed salary) payable at their main place of work, for the entire duration of their assignment.

For drivers working on large-capacity trucks and trucks with trailers (truck trailers) in shipping grain and other agricultural products harvested on 1981 additional bonuses have been instituted amounting to 25 percent of the wage rate. The bonus is calculated on the basis of the results of work for each shift on condition that the shift target is fulfilled during the prescribed amount of work time.

In addition to previously determined measures for awarding bonuses to truck drivers, union republic councils of ministers are authorized to introduce for 1981 a system of bonuses for truck drivers working on the shipment of grain and sugar beet from combines and procurement centers in two shifts (two drivers per truck); for ensuring trucks' uninterrupted work for at least 20 hours out of 24 these bonuses are payable at the rate of 20 percent of the wage rate--40 percent of the wage rate in the regions of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, Siveria, the Urals, the lower and middle Volga and the virgin land regions of the Kazakh SSR. The bonuses are calculated on the basis of daily work results on condition that the daily target is fulfilled and the truck is handed in for the next day's work in good condition.

The payment to drivers of the bonuses envisaged by the resolution is made by the enterprises and organizations to which they are sent to work. Here the size of the shift target is determined on the basis of the duration of the working day established on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes to which drivers are sent to work.

It is planned to issue tractor drivers and other machine operators working on combines and other harvesting units on the grain and pulse crop, potato, perennial grass seed, long staple flax, silage and fodder crop harvest with 2-4 quintals of grain (free of charge) for the fulfillment of the seasonal norm established on the farm if they bring in the harvest to a high-quality standard and without losses.

Other workers working on combines and other harvesting units are to be issued with grain as follows: a tractor driver working on a tractor will receive 80 percent, and an assistant tractor driver working on a combine and a truck driver 70 percent each, of the amount of grain assigned to a tractor driver working on a combine or other harvesting unit, while a master fitter servicing harvesting units will receive 50 percent of the average quantity of grain assigned to tractor drivers working on these harvesting units. Here, if the tractor drivers and other workers so desire, payment in kind may be replaced by money on a scale based on the cost of the grain involved at purchase prices.

Tractor drivers working on reaping machines, when cutting grain crops on farms in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, Siberia, the Urals, the Far East and the virgin land regions of Kazakhstan, for the first 7 days and in other regions for the first 5 days of the mass harvesting of each crop are to be assigned up to 0.5 kg when cutting peas for each harvested hectare. The norms and procedure for issuing grain by sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises within the indicated limits are established by the union republic councils of ministers.

In 1981 the directors of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are authorized to expend up to 10 percent of the potato, vegetable, fruit, grape, berry and melon harvest to sell as wages to permanent sovkhoz workers and to workers recruited to harvest these crops at their planned prime cost but at prices no higher than retail prices.

Kolkhozes are recommended to apply the incentives set by the resolution for workers on sovkhozes and in other state agricultural enterprises.

In 1981 the directors of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are allowed to issue (free) as additional payment to workers employed in hay, straw, silage and cured hay procurement and synthetic dehydrated fodder production and to sell at the planned prime cost to permanent workers on sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises who personally own domestic livestock up to 10 percent of the hay and silage procured and up to 20 percent of the straw procured.

The directors of sovkhozes and forestry and other state enterprises are granted the right to issue up to 50 percent of hay (free) to workers employed in manual hay procurement on lands unsuited to the use of tractors and machinery.

In 1981, with a view to enhancing the material interest of workers in harvesting and transport complexes (detachments) in bringing in the harvest within tight schedules and without losses, union republic councils of ministers are authorized to pay the complex (detachment) workers on the basis of the average actual wage of tractor drivers working on combines or other harvesting units (not counting the allowance for their qualification category [klassnost]) on sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises. The size of the wages of master fitters, workers providing technical servicing for harvesting units and tractor drivers employed on other work within the complex (detachment) is determined on the basis of the correlation between the wage rates established for these workers and the wage rate for a tractor driver working on a harvesting unit.

Union republic councils of ministers are authorized in 1981, during the most strenuous periods of work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, to recruit the able-bodied population of cities, workers settlements and rural populated centers and also workers, tractor drivers and other machine operators and truck drivers from industrial, transport and other enterprises and from institutions and organizations, except for workers, machine operators and truck drivers from enterprises indicated in the resolution, for agricultural work and work at grain reception enterprises and sugar beet centers.

It has been established that workers and employees enlisted in harvesting work retain 50 percent of their average monthly wage at their main work place. In this connection they are not paid per diem and accommodation expenses.

Union republic councils of ministers are authorized to pay tractor drivers and other machine operators traveling to harvesting work in 1981 on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in other republics, krays and oblasts and also other rayons within the republic, kray or oblast, the cost of travel to and from their temporary work place and to pay them their average wage during their temporary work place and to pay them their average wage during their journey and for the first 3 days of their arrival at the kolkhoz or sovkhoz. It has been established that these workers retain 75 percent of their average wage at their main work place. In this connection per diem and accommodation expanses are not paid to machine operators on such assignments.

Kolkhozes are recommended to pay machine operators on assignment in accordance with the norms and rates operating on sovkhozes and also to include the time worked by tractor drivers and truck drivers sent to other farms to bring in the harvest in the fulfillment of their minimum work time giving them the right to paid annual leave.

For tractor drivers and truck drivers from public motor transport facilities, enterprises and organizations of the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, sovkhozes, and other state agricultural enterprises sent to procure coarse fodder to other regions of the country union republic councils of ministers are authorized to use the procedure used during the harvest for remuneration of labor and the payment of 75 percent of their average wage at their main work place to replace per diem and accommodation expenses.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers are given the right to authorize kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises to sell for cash payment at state purchase prices to tractor drivers and assistant tractor drivers sent to bring in the harvest in the virgin land regions of the RSFSR and the Kazakh SSR and fulfilling the seasonal production norm on combines in these regions, grain amounting to up to 10 quintals and to those who do not fulfill the seasonal norm a smaller quantity at the discretion of the kolkhoz director or sovkhoz board depending on their fulfillment of the seasonal production norm on combines.

The sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are authorized in 1981 to sell grain in the quantities laid down by the resolution to tractor drivers employed in plowing the soil for sowing winter crops and also early plowing for winter fallow.

With the view to reducing the time taken for grain reception, the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers are given the right, from the time the grain starts to arrive through 1 December 1981, to pay the worker-loaders at elevators and at grain reception enterprises in virgin land regions for the entire volume of the work they perform at rates increased by 10 percent if they fulfill the production norm by 100-105 percent, at rates increased by 30 percent if they fulfill the norm by over 105 to 110 percent, and by rates increased by 50 percent if they fulfill the norm by over 110 percent.

The USSR Gosbank is authorized, exceptionally, to grant individual kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural and procurement enterprises long-term credit to pay for harvesting equipment and for expenditure on the construction and modernization of technical servicing centers for equipment in livestock units, open parking lots for trucks and tractors, grain drying centers, covered threshing floors, granaries and grain storage areas and also agricultural equipment assembly shops.

In 1981 union republic councils of ministers are authorized, exceptionally, to enlist in agricultural work, in the case of extreme need for a period of no more than 1 month, students from VUZes (except first and final year courses) and students in the senior grades of secondary specialized educational establishments (except for final year courses) and also students at vocational and technical colleges (except secondary vocational and technical colleges).

The union republic councils of ministers are recommended, by agreement with the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the relevant republic trade union councils, to institute, for the period of harvesting and transportation of grain and other agricultural products of the 1981 harvest, Challenge Red Banners for rural rayons and groups of rayons and also for oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics with money prizes presented on the basis of work results for each 10 days to motor convoys and other transportation subdivisions.

The union republic councils of ministers are recommended to institute the honorary title "Excellent Worker on Motor Shipments of Agricultural Products of the 1981 Harvest" with the presentation of a certificate from the oblispolkom, krayispokom or republic council of ministers.

Union republic council of ministers are recommended to earmark from the market stocks passenger cars and motor cycles for kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural organizations to pay their tractor drivers, workers and specialists who secure high indicators in harvesting and procuring agricultural products and fodder in 1981.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Procurements and the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika are instructed to ensure strict savings of material resources earmarked for bringing in the 1981 harvest.

The USSR People's Control Committee is instructed to establish monitoring of the fulfillment of the targets envisaged by the resolution.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution also defines other measures for the timely preparation and organized implementation of the harvesting and procurement of agricultural products and fodder in 1981 and the successful livestock wintering in the 1981-82 period.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have expressed confidence that party, soviet, agricultural, trade union and Komsomol organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and industrial and transport organizations, guided by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, will make every effort to fulfill successfully the tasks for the further development of agriculture and will take steps to ensure a precise rhythm of work in the period of the harvesting and procurement of fodder, the bringing in of the harvest without losses, the procurement of the necessary quantity of fodder, the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans for the sale of grain and other agricultural products to the state in 1981 and the successful wintering of livestock in the 1981-82 period.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS PROGRESS OF SPRING SOWING

LD201726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1904 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Three million hectares per 24 hours, this is now the rate of sowing on RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes. These days the most intensive work is in the east of the republic. For almost a week the sowing of spring grain, the main food crop of that zone, has been underway. According to the Central Statistical Administration data, grain has been sown on a total of over 11 million hectares in the RSFSR; this is half of the area allocated to it. Agricultural workers of the West Siberia Region in particular must hurry. The weather there is hot and sunny, and moisture is rapidly leaving the soil. In this conditions it is important to complete sowing as rapidly as possible so that shoots can make best use of the reserves of moisture accumulated during the winter. In the past few days the rate of sowing has doubled in that region. At the same time, in the Altayskiy Kray, the sowing of sunflowers and other crops is underway. In the Far East the optimal period has arrived for mass sowing of soybeans.

More Data

LD212305 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] By mid-May mass sowing work had begun in the fields of the Urals and Siberia. As reported by the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, in the last week alone spring crops were sown on 21 million hectares in the fields of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The rate of sowing has considerably risen. Although there has been a slight delay in the Urals to date because of unfavorable weather, in Siberia spring crops already occupy approximately 4 million hectares. This area is sown mainly to wheat. In the republic as a whole more than half of this crop has already been sown.

Mass sowing of sunflowers is also in progress now in Altayskiy Kray. It occupies two-thirds of the area allocated to it. Work on the fields of buckwheat amd millet has considerably advanced. The main work in the Far East now is the sowing campaign at rice and soya plantations. Soya sowing has started in the south of Khabarovskiy Kray. The area for this crop has been increased. A considerable portion of the sowings will be on crests and ridges. Specialized mechanized detachments will cultivate this crop. Specialist reckon that the increase in the scale for the cultivation of this crop will enable the fodder base of public livestock to be considerably improved.

In many areas of the country, in the North Caucasus, the Transcaucasus and the Central Asian republics, the harvesting of grasses is already in progress, and fodder stocks are being replenished. From Turkmeniya the first reports have been received, too, about the start of the cutting of winter grain crops, barley and wheat.

COSMOS-1272 SATELLITE LAUNCHED SUCCESSFULLY

LD211628 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 May, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched the Cosmos-1272 artificial satellite of the earth.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment intended for further studies of outer space.

The sputnik's orbit has the following parameters: initial period of revolution 90.4 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth--403 kilometres, minimum distance--217 kilometres, inclination of orbit--70.4 degrees.

Besides scientific equipment the satellite has a radio system for precise measurement of orbit elements and a radiotelemetry system for transmission to earth of data on the performance of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally and the coordinating and computing centre is processing the incoming information.

SOYUZ-40 SCHEDULED TO RETURN TO EARTH 22 MAY

LD212126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] The international crew of Vladimir Kovalenok, Viktor Savinykh, Leonid Popov and Dumitru Prunariu are completing their research on board the orbital complex. The Soyuz-40 vessel will return to earth today [22 May].

BRIEFS

WESTERN PACIFIC OCEAN STUDIES--At present, scientists from the Far Eastern Scientific Center, hydrometeorological and oceanographic institutes and universities in the Far East are engaged in working out measures based on studies being carried out in the western Pacific Ocean. The acronym for this complex program is VESTPAK. The aims of the program are to introduce new ways of utilizing ocean resources and regulate man's activities in order to protect the environment--in this case the ocean--and to avoid costly negative long-term consequences. The VESTPAK program has been approved by the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Gosplan and the State Committee for Science and Technology, which have directed that all institutes in the Far East be involved in these studies. This year, the program will include further defining the characteristics of the Kuroshio Current and its role in the hydrophysical aspects of the northwestern Pacific Ocean. The program encompasses the problems of dealing with pollution of the ocean by oil and heavy metals, and it is hoped that the new data obtained and processed by thorough up-to-date methods will assist production organizations engated in fishing, fish processing and mineral mining activities and make long-term weather forecasting more efficient. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 1215 GMT 14 May 81 SK]

USSURIYSK SOLAR STATION--A new radio telescope is now being used to observe solar activity at the Ussuriysk solar station. The 10-meter dish of the radio telescope has a 1.4-meter operating range, enabling Far Eastern scientists to broaden their research studies of solar activity. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 4 May 81 SK]